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WHAT THE GOVERNMENT ARE DOING.

WE cannot congratulate the Government upon the decision at which they have arrived about their Landlord Subsidy Bill. The Session is already too far advanced to justify the wasting a whole week over the voting of £5,000,000 to the Irish landlords in the teeth of the determined opposition of the representatives of their tenants. The whole question of Irish land, which is bottomless as a Hibernian bog, will be raised by the competing schemes of Arrears and Purchase, and Ministers must be sanguine indeed if they imagine that they can lay that spectre in a single week. The experience of last Session seems to be thrown away upon the guileless old gentleman who is still, temporarily, leading the House of Commons. It is not six months since the Parnell Commission Bill was introduced. It was to be accepted and passed in a single night. We all remember how many nights were consumed in the fierce disputations which that measure let loose. If Mr. SMITH thinks the Irish Land question is going to be raised and disposed of by the passing of his Landlords' Subsidy Bill without at least as much waste of time and loss of temper as were consumed by the Parnell Commission Bill he is mightily mistaken, and by this time next week he will probably be a sadder and a wiser man.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution to raise the question of arrears immensely extends the area of discussion, and brings to the front the one subject which is pressing urgently for attention in Ireland. Nearly all the trouble, the evictions, and the imprisonments under the Coercion Act, are, broadly speaking, due to the failure of the Government to deal with the arrears of rent that had accumulated before the rent was judicially cut down. This mischief was Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S doing. He would not allow any redress to be extended to the tenants whose rent was in arrear unless they were also relieved from the obligation of paying their debts to the shopkeeper. Hence all over Ireland, in almost every county, there are scattered tenants whose rent has been judicially reduced, but who are still liable for the full arrears of the unreduced rent. The landlords, even when they sell under the Ashbourne Act, press for the payment of this outstanding balance, which is a hopeless clog fastened round the neck of the Irish tenant. Mr. GLADSTONE has shown a true insight into the necessities of the situation in Ireland by raising the question of arrears, while from a tactical point of view his amendment shows the wisdom of the "Old Parliamentary Hand." Ministers will be driven in the course of the debate to admit the necessity, the urgent necessity, of dealing with arrears, and they will either have to tack some arrears clauses on to the Subsidy Bill, or undertake to deal with arrears in a separate measure.

HENRY GEORGE, of "Progress and Poverty," will be in London during the debate, and he will observe with grim complacency the extent to which his teachings have permeated the public mind. Conservatives, however, may well shrink from teaching the masses a very dangerous lesson as to the extent to which the State can make men richer by Act of Parliament, provided that they are only discontented enough to secure the attention of the Government to their demands. Take a single instance of the effect of this Bill. PAT LARKIN, let us say, is an Irish tenant occupying a farm for which he pays £100 a year rent to a landlord who is willing enough to sell it to any one at fifteen years' purchase. PAT finds it very difficult to raise the £100 per annum which he must pay or be turned out. Then enters the State like a beneficent fairy, and advances the money necessary to buy out the landlord. The State can borrow at three per cent. Fifteen years' purchase of a rental of £100 is £1,500. At three per cent. this amounts to an annual interest of £45. Instead of charging Pat Larkin three per cent. the State charges him four-and-a-half per cent., three per cent. being interest, and one-and-a-half per cent. repayment of capital. Four-and-a-half per cent. on £1,500 is £67 10s. per annum interest and repayment, which is all that he has to pay, instead of the £100 per annum, which was his old rent. But at the end of the forty-nine years he will cease to pay any rent at all; and

his payments in interest and sinking fund to the State during these years will only amount to £3,307 10s.—a clear saving of £1,592 10s. So far as PAT LARKIN is concerned, Lord ASHBOURNE'S Act means that the State, in consideration of his paying £1,592 10s. less than he would have paid as rent in forty-nine years, makes him a present of his farm for nothing. Now, do Ministers think that it is a Conservative policy to drive home such a demonstration as this to the hearts and heads of the masses of our labouring people? Of course Socialists are against using the State credit to enrich individuals. So are we. But, as Archbishop WALSH pointed out to our representative two years ago in Dublin, the immense advantage of the ASHBOURNE Act is that it proves the possibility of nationalizing the land without dishonesty or confiscation. A system that can be abused in order to enrich the individual can be easily utilized in order to transfer the ownership of the land from the existing landlords to the whole body of the community.

A MORNING WITH THE ANTHROPOMETRIC DETECTIVES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

THE way to the Anthropometric Laboratory at South Kensington lies through a long blank gallery with worn-eaten, ink-stained floors. But just at present jaunty tables and depressed students hold the field, and it is necessary to traverse another gallery mostly given over to solitude and glass cases. But here at last is the laboratory, and here is Mr. Galton (who has made it a sort of hobby), with the hearty, cheery welcome of a gentleman and a scholar. Outside is a city of confusion. What was once—if not Troy—at least the Danish Exhibition, is now the ruins of a paste-board Alps and a deserted village in dingy débris. But within reign order and precision, and tests of the nicest accuracy. Here is an instrument for testing the sight. The apparatus is a long and light frame with a single eye-hole. Blocks of wood about 1¼ in. wide and 2½ in. high, each with lines of figures in diamond print pasted upon its face, are fastened square to the line of sight at distances of 7, 9, 11, and so on up to 41 in. The blocks are disposed in a curve, so that when viewed from the eye-hole each stands just clear of the preceding one. The eyes are tested separately, as it often occurs that they differ considerably in efficiency without the person being aware of the fact. No optician should be without such an instrument. As every season adds by fashion's decree another shade of colour, a man may be excused for being unable to name a shade at a moment's notice. But it is very desirable to know if you are what is called "colour blind," and Mr. Galton has designed a frame which holds skeins of coloured wools delicately differing. By means of this a man is approved or detected at once. In days when every railway station has an automatic machine of some kind, it is superfluous to describe most of the machines. However, a word or two may be spent on the apparatus for testing the relative acuteness of hearing. An indiarubber tube communicates through a whistle of small bore, and of a depth that can be varied at will by lifting or lowering a long handle so as to make it give fifty, forty, thirty, twenty, or any other number of thousand air vibrations in a second. In each case the air that is blown through the whistle conveys to some the sensation of a shrill and pure note, while others hear merely a puff or nothing at all. Every person has his limits of power for hearing high notes, quite independently of the general acuteness of his hearing. The test lies in ascertaining the largest number of vibrations in a second, or, in other words, the shrillest note that is audible. Here on the walls are two trees painted with the pigment from the human hair. Nestling under the shadow of a glorified camera are albums of composite photographs. They represent the sum total of whole families or groups of criminals and consumptives. In other odd corners are the measurements of famous giants and dwarfs, and tables of the weight lost by children in illness. After looking round I asked;—

"Now, will you tell me, Mr. Galton, how you come to inhabit this lodge in the wilderness? Is this the appreciation of a grateful country?"

"Well, I'm thankful enough to get even a footing where space is so valuable. The Commissioners of 1851 placed at my disposal the land rent free, and I have built this laboratory at my own cost. The South Kensington

authorities, to whom I owe my best thanks, give access to it through their galleries. Of course I may be turned out to-morrow."

"In dreams and amid scenery we often feel certain that we have seen the same things before in some previous state of being. Surely what I see is a transcript of an earlier experience?"

"Yes, it is but a development on a more permanent basis of the Anthropometric Laboratory that I established in the Health Exhibition of 1884, and at which nearly 10,000 people were measured. They there paid threepence each, and it was self-supporting. Here I began to do the same, but so few persons presented themselves, that I thought it best to throw it open, free of all charge, at least for the present; I was especially willing to do so to the South Kensington students. It is my hobby, and after all, not a very costly one."

"Every man with a mission desires to sow the good seed as widely as possible. May I ask you if you have laboratories elsewhere?"

"At Cambridge there is one. Its existence is due to the fact that I was asked three or four years ago to give the Rede university lecture there, and I chose for my subject the 'Measurement of Human Faculty.' This attracted attention to the matter. I offered to give instruments, and some Cambridge friends undertook to look after them. The laboratory has now found a home in the Philosophical Society, and supports itself. A valuable paper on the first results has been already written by Dr. Venn, and I too have published some conclusions about the relative head growth of the able and less able students. I should like to set laboratories agoing elsewhere, but the conditions of success are difficult to fulfil. Some capable man must really interest himself, and there must be a convenient locality. I have talked about it at Oxford and elsewhere, but not yet with success. The ladies' colleges ought, I think, to have a few of the principal measurements taken regularly, to ensure that the physique and eyesight of the girls do not suffer. A laboratory was established this and last year in connection with the British Association. I lent my instruments and assistant to work them at Bath six weeks ago, and many useful measurements have been made. It promises to become a regular part of the British Association's arrangements."

"The object of your laboratory is, as I understand it, to show to the public the simplicity of the instruments and methods by which the chief physical characteristics of man may be measured and recorded."

"That is so in part, and if you will allow my assistant to measure yours you will be better able to understand the details of the ordinary measurements made here."

"Look," resumed Mr. Galton, "at these black radiating lines; are they all the same thickness?"

I replied that certain of them, however the card was held, appeared thicker than the rest. This marked me out at once as "stigmatic," as having the curvature of the eye different in two directions.

"Here," said Mr. Galton, in reply to my demand for interesting points, "is a curious fact with regard to the average heights of males and females. Between the ages of twelve and a half and fourteen and a half the girl is tallest. Again, the average height of the town artisan is three inches lower than the professional man. Good feeding and good rooms have that amount of effect. As to the university men, those young athletes of the present day seem to belong to quite another race to those measured in my laboratory in the Health Exhibition. Their breathing capacity and strength are of a far higher order. I have found as a rule that the abler persons have more delicacy of sensation on the whole than others. I first noticed it in their faculty of distinguishing weights by holding them in the hand. In this test, contrary to all preconceived ideas, blind boys failed ignominiously."

"Well," I remarked, "then preachers must reconsider some of the cant of the compensation doctrine. They have been comforting those that sit in darkness, and drawing lessons and illustrations from the supposed fact that blind people find all their other senses intensified by way of compensation."

"I have tested them, so far as they could be persuaded to allow any test, and I found that they broke down in spite of big assertions, which they have been taught to believe."

It is sometimes very dangerous for an interviewer to ask a man of theory, even with the most reverential of faces and with inflexions of voice the most earnest, what, if any (this should be a whispered aside), is the practical tendency of his studies. However, Mr. Galton does not abruptly terminate the interview at this point, but is ready as soon as one of his reaction tests with a reason for the hope that is in him.

"In the first place the Laboratory tells a man his rank among his fellows. He comes from time to time and is able to make such comparisons as enable him to see whether he is advancing or retrograding. Boys, for instance, are averse to retrograding, and so the Laboratory has a moral effect in stimulating exercises, physical and mental. Or look at its medical value among the young. Suppose an itinerating Laboratory visited every school, how many cases of defective eyesight might be detected and treated in time, and how many other remediable faults in development would provoke timely warning? Desert the individual in favour of a larger survey, and you will find in our records statistical data of considerable value. For instance, dumb though they are, what splendid detectives our instruments might prove."

"Splendid detectives! I am not, I hope, in a department of the Criminal Investigation Department, unconsciously yielding convincing proofs of personal identity with some scoundrel hitherto unhung."

"Well, without a personal application, anthropometric records might serve to hang the scoundrel and to set free the innocent. M. Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, was the first to point out a plan in indexing prisoners according to their measurements. His immediate object was to afford means of discovering whether an arrested person had been previously convicted. It is impossible for the French police to make effective search through their vast collections of photographs, and he therefore suggested a classification, according to the anthropometric record. All the measurements and other remarks concerning each person are written opposite to printed headings upon a thick card $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. The most convenient primary basis is found to be not stature, but the length and breadth of the head, and that of

the foot and middle finger. It would be too long a matter to go into the subdivisions and categories, but the system is at work in France, and it is claimed for it that it is eminently successful. I myself witnessed it in full work, and saw an old offender most neatly detected only three weeks ago."

Heredity and training have both done a great deal for Mr. Galton. So far as he is a scientist he comes of the Darwin stock, then trained in early life to the medical profession, and afterwards becoming an African traveller before he settled down to the routine of life. As early as 1846 he was exploring the White Nile, and a few years later he received the Geographical Society's gold medal for his exploration of Damara and Ovampo Lands in South Africa from Walvisch Bay. But his recent Royal Society medal, his books, his anthropological presidency, and so forth, past and present—are they not written in the chronicles of the men of science?

The world naturally connects his name with studies on the laws and consequences of heredity, with inquiries into our faculties and developments, and with allied subjects of research, but in 1863 he published the first attempt to chart the progress of the elements of weather on a large scale, and in the course of it for the first time established the existence and theory of the anticyclones, of which we now hear so much. His meteorographical studies and statistical bent naturally suggested his appointment, after the death of Fitzroy, as a member of the Board of Trade Committee, to examine into the past and future duties of the Meteorological Office, and he is still one of the council to which the parliamentary grant is entrusted.

THE POETS' CORNER.*

A FEW years ago some of our minor poets tried to set Science to music, to write sonnets on the survival of the fittest, and odes to Natural Selection. Socialism, and the sympathy with those who are unfit, seem, if we can judge from Miss Nesbit's remarkable volume, to be the new themes of song, the fresh subject-matter for poetry. The change has some advantages. Scientific laws are at once too abstract and too clearly defined, and even the visible arts have not yet been able to translate into any symbols of beauty the discoveries of modern science. At the "Arts and Crafts Exhibition" we find the cosmogony of Moses, not the cosmogony of Darwin. To Mr. Burne-Jones man is still a fallen angel, not a greater ape. Poverty and misery, upon the other hand, are terribly concrete things. We find their incarnation everywhere, and, as we are discussing a matter of art, we have no hesitation in saying that they are not devoid of picturesqueness. The etcher, or the painter, finds in them "a subject made to his hand," and the poet has admirable opportunities of drawing vivid and dramatic contrasts between the purple of the rich and the rags of the poor. From Miss Nesbit's book comes not merely the voice of sympathy, but also the cry of revolution:—

This is our vengeance day. Our masters made fat with our fasting,
Shall fall before us like corn when the sickle for harvest is strong:
Old wrongs shall give might to our arm, remembrance of wrong shall make lasting
The graves we will dig for our tyrants we bore with too much and too long.

The poem from which we take this stanza is remarkably vigorous, and the only consolation that we can offer to the timid and the Tories is that as long as so much strength is employed in blowing the trumpet, the sword, as far as Miss Nesbit is concerned, will probably remain sheathed. Personally, and looking at the matter from a purely artistic point of view, we prefer Miss Nesbit's gentler moods. Her eye for Nature is peculiarly keen. She has always an exquisite sense of colour, and sometimes a most delicate ear for music. Many of her poems, such as "The Moat House," "Absolution," and "The Singing of the Magnificat," are true works of art, and "Vies Manquées" is a little gem of song, with its dainty dancing measure, its delicate and wilful fancy, and the sharp poignant note of passion that suddenly strikes across it, marring its light laughter, and lending its beauty a terrible and tragic meaning. From the sonnets we take this at random:—

Not Spring—too lavish of her bud and leaf—
But Autumn with sad eyes and brows austere,
When fields are bare, and woods are brown and sere,
And leaden skies weep their exhaustless grief.
Spring is so much too bright, since Spring is brief,
And in our hearts is autumn all the year,
Least sad when the wide pastures are most drear,
And fields grieve most—robbed of the last gold sheaf.

These too, the opening stanzas of "The Last Envoy," are charming:—

The Wind, that through the silent woodland blows
O'er rippling corn and dreaming pastures goes
Straight to the garden where the heart of spring
Faints in the heart of summer's earliest rose.

Dimpling the meadow's grassy green and grey,
By furze that yellows all the common way,
Gathering the gladness of the common broom,
And too persistent fragrance of the may—

* "Lays and Legends." By E. Nesbit. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co.)
"Rebecca the Witch, and other Tales." By David Skaats Foster. (London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
"Poems and Songs." By John Renton Denning. (Bombay: Education Society's Press.)
"Poems." By Joseph McKim. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., London.)
"In the Watches of the Night. Poems in Eighteen Volumes." By Mrs. Horace Dobell. Vol. XVII. (Remington and Co.)
"Poems." By James Kelly. (Glasgow: Aud and Coghill. Edinburgh: John Menzies.)
"Andiatorocté." By the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth. (London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Gathering whatever is of sweet and dear,
The wandering wind has passed away from here,
Has passed to where within your garden waits
The concentrated sweetness of the year.

But Miss Nesbit is not to be judged by mere extracts. Her work is too rich and full for that.

Mr. Foster is an American poet who has read Hawthorne, which is wise of him, and imitated Longfellow, which is not quite so commendable. His "Rebecca the Witch" is a story of old Salem, written in the metre of "Hiawatha," with a few rhymes thrown in, and conceived in the spirit of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." The combination is not very satisfactory, but the poem, as a piece of fiction, has many elements of interest. Mr. Foster seems to be quite popular in America. The *Chicago Times* finds his fancies "very playful and sunny," and the *Indianapolis Journal* speaks of his "tender and appreciative style." He is certainly a clever story-teller, and "The Noah's Ark" (which "somehow had escaped the sheriff's hand") is bright and amusing, and its pathos, like the pathos of a melodrama, is a purely picturesque element not intended to be taken too seriously. We cannot, however, recommend the definitely comic poems. They are very depressing.

Mr. John Renton Denning dedicates his book to the Duke of Connaught, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade in which regiment Mr. Denning himself was once a private soldier. His poems show an ardent love of Keats, and a profligate luxuriance of adjectives:—

And I will build a bower for thee, sweet,
A verdurous shelter from the noon-day heat;
Thick rustling ivy, broad and green, and shining,
With honeysuckle creeping up and twining
Its nectared sweetness round thee; violets
And daisies with their fringed coronets,
And the white bells of tiny valley lilies,
And golden-leaved narcissi—daffodillies
Shall grow around thy dwelling—luscious fare
Of fruit on which the sun has laughed;

This is the immature manner of "Endymion" with a vengeance, and is not to be encouraged. Still, Mr. Denning is not always so anxious to reproduce the faults of his master. Sometimes he writes with wonderful grace and charm. "Sylvia" for instance is an exceedingly pretty poem, and "The Exile" has many powerful and picturesque lines. Mr. Denning should make a selection of his poems, and publish them in better type and on better paper. The "get-up" of his volume, to use the slang phrase of our young poets, is very bad indeed, and reflects no credit on the press of the Education Society of Bombay.

The best poem in Mr. Joseph McKim's little book is undoubtedly "William the Silent." It is written in the spirited Macaulay style:—

Awake, awake, ye burghers brave! shout, shout for joy and sing!
With thirty thousand at his back comes forth your hero King.
Now shake for ever from your necks the servile yoke of Spain,
And raise your arms and end for aye false Alva's cruel reign.
Ho! Maestricht, Liège, Brussels fair! pour forth your warriors brave,
And join your hands with him who comes your hearths and homes to save.

Some people like this style.

Mrs. Horace Dobell, who has now arrived at her seventeenth volume of poetry, seems very angry with everybody, and writes poems to "A Human Toad," with lurid and mysterious footnotes such as (page 53) "Yet some one, not a friend of — did! on a certain occasion of a glib utterance of calumnies, by —! at Hampstead." Here indeed is a *Soul's Tragedy*.

"In many cases I have deliberately employed alliteration, believing that the music of a line is intensified thereby," says Mr. Kelly in the preface to his poems, and there is certainly no reason why Mr. Kelly should not employ this "artful aid." Alliteration is one of the many secrets of English poetry, and as long as it is kept a secret it is admirable. Mr. Kelly, it must be admitted, uses it with becoming modesty and reserve, and never suffers it to trammel the white feet of his bright and buoyant muse. His volume is, in many ways, extremely interesting. Most minor poets are at their best in their sonnets, but with him it is not so. His sonnets are too narrative, too diffuse, and too lyrical. They lack concentration, and concentration is the very essence of a sonnet. His longer poems, on the other hand, have many good qualities. We do not care for "Psychossolles," which is elaborately commonplace, but "The Flight of Calliope" has many charming passages. It is a pity that Mr. Kelly has included the poems written before the age of nineteen. Youth is rarely original.

"Andiadorocté" is the title of a volume of poems by the Rev. Clarence Walworth, of Albany, N.Y. It is a word borrowed from the Indians, and should, we think, be returned to them as soon as possible. The most curious poem of the book is called "Scenes at the Holy Home":—

Jesus and Joseph at work! Hurra!
Sight never to see again,
A prentice Deity plies the saw,
While the Master ploughs with the plane.

Poems of this kind were popular in the Middle Ages, when the cathedrals of every Christian country served as its theatres. They are anachronisms now, and it is odd that they should come to us from the United States. In matters of this kind we should have some protection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KING'S LYNN.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We are pleased to see your paragraph in yesterday's issue, and shall soon have a vacancy here; we want a good candidate (commercial or shipping preferred). Our party is thoroughly united; we have just made a Liberal mayor and a Liberal alderman, a thing unknown before. There are not three so-called Unionists in the borough.—Yours truly,

November 14.

A LYNN LIBERAL.

MRS. WELDON'S LATEST ACTION.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Kindly allow me to state I had clearly understood that the judge, from the commencement, meant to nonsuit me. In fact, when there was no defence, I replied to the judge's request to sum up that, as he had announced his intention of nonsuiting me (or words to that effect continually), I would not take up any more time. Harcourt had also been told by the judge he would take care he was not allowed to make a defence, and so he also declined to say anything. That is why I did not address the jury. I have not the least idea why the case went against me; I gave my evidence at length, and was not cross-examined by one of the five counsel engaged by the other side. I shall set my appeal for a new trial down to-morrow, in the hopes that what Mr. Baron Huddleston rightly terms this "very extraordinary story" may be more fairly sifted than it has been during the past four days, and more fairly than it is likely to be at the Old Bailey, where the mouths of us all are shut by being criminally indicted. I really hope Parliament or something else of more fairness than a criminal prosecution will be set in motion to throw some light on the "very extraordinary story" I have been struggling so hard to prove for the past seventeen years.—Your obedient servant,

GEORGINA WELDON.

November 15.

THE RUBY MINE MYSTERY.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I crave your permission to supplement the statements which were published in your account of the interview you accorded to me and published in your issue of to-day by one or two important facts which I then omitted to mention.

Imprimis: It is beyond a doubt that, but for the pressure brought to bear by me upon the Burman Government, the Ruby Mines would have been ceded to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., for the consideration of two lakhs of rupees per annum. Over and over again, I urged the Indian Government to invite public tender for the concession of these mines. My recommendation in this regard was eventually adopted, and on April 8, 1886, I was officially invited by the Foreign Secretary of the Government in question to send in my final tender. I did so, my terms being four lakhs of rupees per annum (double the amount previously offered by my competitors) for a period of five years. This tender was officially accepted by the Governor-General in Council on the 16th of that month, "subject to a satisfactory arrangement upon certain conditions." The further details of this transaction have been set forth in your published account of our conversation; but the salient fact to which I desire to call public attention is that, but for my urgent request that the concession be thrown open to public tender, and but for my own subsequent tender on behalf of my syndicate, the Ruby Mines would have been let for five years at a rent of two lakhs per annum; whereas by accepting and confirming my tender the Government was enabled to encash exactly double that sum, with a clear benefit to the exchequer of one million of rupees on the five years' lease.

It is obvious that the public revenue has suffered serious detriment through the practical refusal of the India Office to carry out the concession granted to us by the Viceregal Government. The loss actually hitherto sustained amounts to two and a half years' revenue, or one million of rupees, less a few thousand rupees paid into the Burmese Exchequer by the licensed native miners, and by my syndicate. A question on this subject was asked in the House of Commons by Mr. J. Maclean on February 29, 1888. In reply, Sir John Gorst said: "It is impossible to state the exact loss to the revenues of the year by the working of the Ruby Mines having been postponed. On the other hand, the exhaustion of the mines has not commenced, and the revenue lost in the present year will, in the ordinary course of events, be realized in years to come." How strange that the Under-Secretary of State for India should have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of the loss sustained by the revenue, inasmuch as we were in possession of a complete statement of account, and had paid the greater portion of the incomings into the Burmese Exchequer through our agents at the Ruby Mines! Moreover, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah could readily have furnished to Sir John Gorst the requisite information, had he been solicited to do so. As far as the "exhaustion" of the mines is concerned, it is notorious that they have been worked from time immemorial, and yet that only a small portion of the ruby-bearing ground has up to the present time been broken into.

Sir J. Gorst's answers to the parliamentary questions on the subject of the Ruby Mines concession are unquestionably ingenious; but they have persistently placed my syndicate in an unfavourable light, and most undeservedly so. We have therefore formally appealed to the Secretary of State venturing to hope that his lordship will reconsider our claims, both legal and equitable, but should his lordship not see fit to grant this request, then that facility may be given for a special Parliamentary Committee to investigate the whole matter. We do not, we cannot, believe that the British Government will turn a deaf ear to so righteous and justifiable a request.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. PATTON.

November 15.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

No difficulty of politics or of religion will stand in the way of the universal feeling of sympathy which will be excited by the news of Mr. Bright's illness. A severe bronchial attack, which, after the patient of seventy-seven has been a month in bed, develops symptoms so serious as to lead to a telegraphic summoning of the relatives to the sick chamber is obviously a menace—and a very serious menace—to life. It is a somewhat melancholy coincidence that the most eloquent of our orators and the first of our poets should both at the same time be sorely smitten with what may be a mortal sickness. In both cases the advanced age of the illustrious patients is the chief element that tells against their recovery. Of the two the poet is slightly the senior. Lord Tennyson was born in 1809, Mr. Bright in 1811.

Bit by bit the truth about Sir C. Warren's resignation is being extracted from Mr. Matthews, and if the Session lasted long enough, the whole of it would in time be forthcoming from him, and every word of the accounts of the dissensions at Scotland-yard, long ago published in these columns, would be admitted in the House. Last night Mr. Matthews retold in official language the story of the strained relations between Sir Charles Warren and the Receiver. "There had been no department," said Mr. Matthews significantly, "which the active mind of Sir C. Warren had not been incessantly trying to improve," and which, it might have been added, he had not succeeded in setting by the ears.

Still more light upon Mr. Matthews's responsibilities! In the police force nothing excited more dissatisfaction among the men than the severe and arbitrary punishments inflicted for drunkenness. This severity was always placed to the credit of Sir Charles Warren, whose zeal for temperance was not always according to discretion. Yesterday, however, Sir Charles told the superintendents that—

He was not responsible for the order which had been recently promulgated. The order emanated from the Home Secretary, who on several occasions called attention to the fact that the punishments for drunkenness were merely nominal, and ultimately instructed him to issue most stringent orders in reference to the offence.

It was Mr. Matthews also who was responsible for the grievance arising from the refusal to grant pensions to men injured on duty. The Chief Commissioner had indeed good reason to complain of the gag which enabled Mr. Matthews to saddle him with all the discredit of the Home Secretary's mistakes.

Evidently the success of the "Marriage" controversy in the *Daily Telegraph* is emboldening the *Standard*. Following up the tentative letter to which we referred the other day, our contemporary now publishes an epistle from "An Earnest Englishwoman" who does not mince matters. "Large families," says she, "are the curse of the land," and she adjures us all to throw off false modesty and face this most perplexing social problem. We congratulate our contemporary on its courage, but we fear that with Parliament and the Parnell Commission going on simultaneously the "Too many Children" correspondence will never attain the dimensions of the "Too few Marriages" correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. Harry Quilter writes in the new number of his *Review* a criticism of the Arts and Crafts Society, which he rather lectures as an advertising clique, as reproducing the "unhealthy" ideas underlying Burne-Jones's work, and as dreamers of old romancist dreams in art, born out of their due time. All this is at least intelligible; but what does this mean?—"Speaking roughly, the arts and crafts here represented are those of a group of artists the most important of whom are personal friends, and who draw their inspiration either mediately or immediately from a single source, and that source is the art of William Michael Rossetti." Mr. W. M. Rossetti has written some well known literary criticism: but in what sense he can be spoken of as the author of an art or school of art it is not easy to say. Or does Mr. Quilter, who used to know all about the Pre-Raphaelites once, mean Dante Gabriel Rossetti when he writes at large William Michael?

A delightful little anecdote about the old German Emperor is told in the "Memoirs of a Court Actor," which a well-known German comic actor has just published at Stuttgart. It was at Wiesbaden, and Emperor William I. had gone to see Fritz Reuter's famous play "Onkel Bräsig." In the scene where the villain of the play, after having been prevented by Onkel Bräsig from committing suicide, calls out "I will re-enter the army," the old Emperor leaned over the front of his box and angrily called out, "Yes, but I won't take him on again." Next day an adjutant appeared before the manager, saying that the Emperor would be present again that evening, but he would like the above explanation by the villain to be taken out or altered. That evening the repenting youth, instead

of expressing his determination to re-enter the army, said, "I shall take a good manager, and then I hope yet to do well in farming." Whereupon the grey head in the Imperial box nodded approvingly, and the Emperor exclaimed with evident satisfaction, "There now, that's a better plan!"

Here in tabular form is the substance of Mr. Smith's statement in the House last night:—

I. Massacre of the Innocents.

Tithes Bill.
Scotch Local Government Bill, and } "Postponed to next Session."
other Scotch legislation.
Drainage Bills.
Board of Agriculture Bill.

II. Programme of Session.

Five Millions Extension, Lord Ashbourne's Act.
[This is to be "closed" through. After that perhaps:—]
Probate, Scotland and Ireland, Assignments.
Excise, Local Purposes.
Employers' Liability.
Scotch Universities Bill, } *pari passu*, after Supply.
Appropriation Bill, }

III. Shelved till—"Well, we shall see."

Sunday Closing.
Perpetual Pensions.

Mr. Matthews repeated last night his statement of the previous evening that there was no effort to break up the meeting or procession at Clerkenwell-green on Tuesday evening. Again we call his attention to the fact that the police evidence against the arrested men is in direct contradiction to his statement. That evidence states that the men were arrested for resisting the breaking up of the procession, which breaking up Mr. Matthews denies took place. As the policemen were on oath before the magistrates whereas Mr. Matthews was only on his honour before the House of Commons, the public will not have much difficulty in deciding which of them was speaking the truth.

If Sir Richard Temple may be taken as a representation of the present London School Board's policy, the majority mean to take their stand on the single plank of economy. At the Holborn Town Hall last night, Sir Richard preached for the space of an hour on the text, "Seek ye first the kingdom of Mammon, and all other things shall be added unto you." "The first and foremost duty of the Board is to save the rates," was the first head of his sermon, and his peroration was like unto it—"Dance if you will to the tune of the educationists, but remember that you'll have to pay the piper, and believe me, my brethren, you will repent, not in tears, but in taxes." The pity of it is that this barefaced and brazen *argumentum ad crumenam* was applauded to the echo, and the only dissentient voice suggested that the Board ought to have reduced the precept by another penny.

The reactionary candidates for the School Board were very busy fallacy-mongering yesterday. Here is what Mr. Diggle said at Shore-ditch:—

The amount asked from the ratepayers three years ago was £1,045,000; this year the amount asked for was £1,028,000 or a reduction of £17,000.

But Mr. Diggle omitted to add that in 1886-7, the first year of his administration, the amount asked from the ratepayers was £1,128,046. Taking the average amounts levied in each year by the present and the late Board, we find that there is an average annual excess against the present Board of £143,000. Then, again, Mr. Diggle laid great stress on the increased percentage of children placed in the "excellent" class. But why did he not explain when this system first came into operation, and admit that the improvement under all Boards has been an increasing quantity? Mr. Diggle is very great on "religious education," which does not seem to include any moral scruples about *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*.

But herein Mr. Diggle does not stand alone. The Rev. William Sinclair, who is not only a parson, but is a Bishop's examining chaplain into the bargain, sends the *Times* "some indisputable facts" in support of the reactionary candidates. Amongst these is the statement that—

The rate has been reduced from 9d. to 8d.

But Mr. Sinclair omits to state that the assessment has been raised. One would like to see Mr. Sinclair's examination paper in the elements of electoral morality.

Apropos of Lord Lytton's theory of public morality, it may be of interest to recall the emphatic sentences in which the intensely patriotic Macaulay stated the exactly opposite view. Commenting on the business of Clive and Omichund, he observes:—

That honesty is the best policy is a maxim which we firmly believe to be generally correct, even with respect to the temporal interest of individuals; but with respect to societies the rule is subject to still fewer exceptions, and that

for this reason, that the life of societies is longer than the life of individuals. It is possible to mention men who have owed great worldly prosperity to breaches of private faith; but we doubt whether it be possible to mention a State which has, on the whole, been a gainer by a breach of public faith. . . . The greatest advantage which a Government can possess is to be the one trustworthy Government in the midst of Governments which nobody can trust.

THE CAREER AND CONFESSIONS OF A DYING TURTLE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TURTLE FAMINE.

"A FAMINE in turtle-land! A truce to turtle feasts! A crisis in calipash! A panic in calipee! The market in 'mocks'! Alderman Apicius stricken with despair!" These are the headlines suggested by the report that has found its way into the daily papers to the effect that *Chelonidae* are scarce in the land. I felt, says one of our representatives, that here indeed had a crisis arisen upon which Epicurus would like to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Where, then, must one seek it? North, South, East, or West? Then I bethought me of the famous Mr. Painter, at the Ship and Turtle, in Leadenhall-street, and hied me thither as rapidly as the fleet 'bus could carry me.

"Is it true, Mr. Ashby," I asked the manager, "that there is a famine in turtles?"

"A famine in turtles! Bless you, no, sir; not a famine. But why ask me? Are they talking conger again? Put on your hat and follow me, gentle sir!"

THE TURTLE AQUARIUM.

We advanced into what appeared at first in the dim religious light to be nothing but a sumptuous smoke room. "Turn up the gas, George," said the master of the ceremonies, and a cool and refreshing sight greeted me. One side of the room was an aquarium, and in it were swimming a herd of turtles, as graceful as mermaids, first peering with their great eyes through the windows, contemplative for a minute, then turning tail and striking the green water with their great flappers, and starting off again for another swim in the deeps of the miniature ocean. Some were reposing at the bottom of the deep, thinking of home, sweet home, I am sure, conjuring up visions of palm-clad shores, and the cool sea depths, of frolics on Caribbean water, and restful slumbers on blazing sands. Free and happy turtles then! with the latch-key of the ocean, so to speak, in their pockets, with lots to eat, an ocean to drink, and no thought of the morrow. And then a monster turtle, whose thoughts I was reading like another Bishop, heaved a dreadful sigh: big tears came into his eyes, causing the water in the aquarium to flow over.

AFLOAT ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

He was thinking of that particularly tropical day when he paid a visit to the surface of the ocean, and, tempted by the tropical splendour of a West Indian day, lay basking on the bosom of the lake-like sea, upon which was just a gentle swell, which rocked him gently with a soothing motion which made him drop off into a dreamless slumber. Ah! He does not see that little fishing boat which sidles up to him in silence. In a minute he is struggling on his back in the well, with a nigger gloating over him and exclaiming in his broken lingo that he is a fine figure of a fish. No wonder his spirits go down to the points of his flappers, as he contrasts the dark cell in which he is confined with the translucent depths where his wife is now bewailing his prolonged absence. Just as he is contemplating suicide, he finds himself once more in the blue water, and free, free as air. He shakes himself, and begins to think of getting back home. He swims out bravely: life comes back to his limbs, when suddenly he feels a dreadful pain on his bottle-nose, just as Jim Smith may have done when Kilrain gave him a nasty one on what is called in the P.R. his "conk." It was the limit of the "crawl" in which our friend was, and his nose had come into contact with the stakes which stood between him and liberty. The "crawl" was better than the "well."

IN THE 'TWEEN DECKS OF THE STEAMSHIP.

It was like the difference between being a common felon at Pentonville and a first-class misdemeanant at Holloway, with luxurious quarters. Then came another change, and Mr. Turtle found himself in the 'tween decks of a West Indian mail boat, bound for the Solent and Southampton. Every day he was sluiced down with a hose-pipe, a process which vitalized him and gave him spasms of spurious joy to which he looked forward with avidity. He found two hundred other friends of his, doomed *Chelonidae*. But they did not know it, and still kept up their spirits. Then it got colder and colder, and many died, and the chaplain of the turtles was kept hard at it, for every day the bodies of the dead were thrown overboard, and the splash of the bodies as they returned to their native element sent a dull thrill of horror to the hearts of the remaining passengers. Then there was a hurricane, and some of his comrades were washed overboard. At last, after a long and painful travail, the good ship was moored to the docks in Southampton Water. Here the turtle whose experiences I am telling you gave the bottom of the tank a tremendous flick with his flappers, which sent him to the top like a rocket. We could hear him gushing and spouting in his melancholy. Nostalgia had him in its grip, for he was contrasting the awful yellow fog which was his first experience on English soil with the cloudless tropical skies. With a great sob he sank down to the bottom of the tank again. My friend then seemed to me to smile rather cynically. He was thinking of the luxurious way in which the directors of the South Western Company brought him up to our great metropolis.

HE IS BROUGHT UP TO LONDON.

Nay, he actually grinned, and nothing could be plainer than the meaning of the impudent leer in his optics. "I had all the warming pans that journey, my dear sir: my carriage was as warm as a toast. I had warming pans under me, and straw over me: I tell you they knew what a valuable passenger I was." The unwonted luxury of

the travelling arrangements sent him into a deep slumber, from which he was awakened by finding himself hauled roughly out of the four-wheeler which Mr. Painter provides for his guests, plumped on to the scales, weighed, shackled, hoisted in mid air, and then—plunge—splash—into the cool green depths of the aquarium in the Ship and Turtle smoking-room, where he has spent two days in watching the jolly citizens of London, sipping coffee and smoking cigars. To-morrow is the third day; on the fourth the shackles will be attached to his flappers, and he will join fifty others, the same as himself, on the stony floor. Then—the fatal ticket:—

SOUP TO-MORROW.

Here, then, are the career and confessions of the dying turtle. On the seventh day he is carried up to the guillotine, beheaded, cleaned, and put into the fragrant stew-pot. Three-fourths of him is waste, but THE REMAINING FOURTH—Kings and Queens, Princes and Peers, they love it. "You see," said Mr. Ashby, "that there is no famine at the 'Ship and Turtle.' We have about eighty fish ready for the pot. At present the price of turtle delivered here is 1s. 8d. a pound. Remember that he is weighed with his clothes on, all standing. Three-fourths of him is waste: the rest is soup and meat. It is quite true that there is a scarcity of turtles, owing to the mortality in transmission from the West Indies to London, which I suppose one must attribute to cold weather and storms. The market is mostly supplied by the West India mail boats, though the captains of sugar ships bring them as a perquisite. One vessel will ship as many as 200 for a cargo, the weights varying from 50 lb. to 150 lb. each."

I then paid a visit to the splendid kitchen of the famous City tavern, which is really a palace in miniature. The turtles in the smoke-room are certainly one of the sights of London. Those who wish to see a pictorial representation of the above will find it in next week's *Budget*.

PRINTING AND PRINTERS.

LECTURE AT THE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

NOTHING could have been better than Mr. Emery Walker's lecture on Letterpress, Printing, and Illustration, delivered last night at the Arts and Crafts. A series of most interesting specimens of old printed books and manuscripts were displayed on the screen by means of the magic-lantern, and Mr. Walker's explanations were as clear and simple as his suggestions were admirable. He began by explaining the different kinds of type, and how they are made, and showed specimens of the old block-printing which preceded the moveable type and which is still used in China. He pointed out the intimate connection between printing and handwriting—as long as the latter was good the printers had a living model to go by, but when it decayed printing decayed also. He showed in succession on the screen a page from Gutenberg's Bible, (the first printed book—date about 1450-5) and a manuscript of Columella; a printed Livy of 1469, with the abbreviations of handwriting, and a manuscript of the History of Pompeius by Justin of 1451. The latter he regarded as an example of the beginning of Roman type. The resemblance between the manuscripts and the printed books was most curious and suggestive. He then showed a page out of John of Spier's edition of Cicero's Letters, the first book printed at Venice, an edition of the same book by Nicholas Jansen 1470, and a wonderful manuscript Petrarch of the 16th century. He told the audience about Aldus who was the first publisher to start cheap books, who dropped abbreviations, and had his type cut by Francia *pictor et aurifex* who was said to have taken it from Petrarch's handwriting. He exhibited a page of the copy-book of Vicentino the great Venetian writing master which was greeted with a spontaneous round of applause, and made some excellent suggestions about improving modern copy-books and avoiding slanting writing. A superb Plautus printed at Florence in 1514 for Lorenzo di Medici, Polydore Virgil's History with the fine Holbein designs, printed at Basle in 1556, and other interesting books were also exhibited on the screen, the size of course being very much enlarged. He spoke of Elzevir in the seventeenth century, when handwriting began to fall off, and of the English printer Caslam, and of Baskerville, whose type was possibly designed by Hogarth, but is not very good. Latin, he remarked, was a better language to print than English, as the tails of the letters did not so often fall below the line. The wide-spacing between lines occasioned by the use of a lead, he pointed out, left the page in stripes, and made the blanks as important as the lines. Margins should of course be wide, except the inner margins, and head lines often robbed the page of its beauty of design. The type used by the *Pall Mall* was, we are glad to say, rightly approved of.

With regard to illustration, the essential thing, Mr. Walker said, is to have harmony between the type and the decoration. He pleaded for true book-ornament as opposed to the silly habit of putting pictures where they are not wanted, and pointed out that mechanical harmony and artistic harmony went hand in hand. No ornament or illustration should be used in a book that cannot be printed in the same way as the type. For his warnings he produced Roger's "Italy" with a steel-plate engraving, and a page from an American magazine which being florid, pictorial, and bad, was greeted with some laughter. For examples we had a lovely Boccaccio printed at Ulm, and a page out of "La Mer des Histoires" printed in 1488. Blake and Bewick were also shown, and a page of music designed by Mr. Horne.

The lecture was listened to with great attention by a large audience, and was certainly most attractive. Mr. Walker has the keen artistic instinct that comes out of actually working in the art of which he spoke. His remarks about the pictorial character of modern illustration were most well-timed, and we hope that some of the publishers in the audience will take them to heart. Next Thursday Mr. Cobden Sanderson lectures on book-binding, a subject on which few men in England have higher qualifications for speaking. We are glad to see these lectures are so well attended.

"CHRISTMAS BOOKS."—I.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Mr. Henty's skilful pen gives us this Christmas two capital stories for boys, both having that great desideratum "lots of reading," certainly enough to keep a restless schoolboy of fourteen quiet for many a wet half-holiday. "The Cat of Bubastes" (Blackie and Son, 5s.), achieves the feat of making the life of ancient Egypt vivid and interesting to a modern child, and is a capital tale of adventure. Moses makes a transient appearance in it. "The Lion of St. Mark" (Blackie and Son, 6s.), is a story of mediæval Venice and the experiences of a gallant English lad who identifies himself with her fortunes. The incidents of her various conflicts with Genoa and the Moors, as well as her internal troubles, give an opportunity for much spirited description of fighting, and enough hairbreadth escapes to satisfy the demands of the most voracious boy.

It is, of course, difficult for a newcomer to make himself a place among the veteran storytellers for boys, and we cannot say that Mr. Alan Cole, in "The Brig Audacious," (Blackie and Son, 2s. 6d.), proves his right to rank among those tried and trusted favourites Henty, Ballantine, Kingston, and Manville Fenn; in fact, his story is of a somewhat vapid description, and in spite of its many adventures fails to excite or interest.

"Harry Trevorton," edited by Lady Broome, (Routledge and Co. 5s.) The story of a boy thrown on his own resources in Western Australia some thirty years ago, which in a preface Lady Broome assures us is founded on the real experiences of a certain Mr. Timperley. Anyhow, it is a very lively and entertaining account of bush life, with just enough plot to string the various adventures together.

"Every Boy's Annual." (Routledge and Sons.) Its last appearance, as it will in future be incorporated with *Every Boy's Paper*. It seems to be high time that it did come to an end, for the present volume shows every sign of an effete old age, a sad change indeed from the days when this annual was the gift *par excellence* for a schoolboy.

"Under Hatches," by F. Frankfort Moore (Blackie and Son, 5s.), is a first-rate sea story of a lad's adventures on board a convict ship on its way to Botany Bay, full of stirring incidents, and, from a literary point of view, far better written than the majority of books for boys.

"The Captain of the Wight." By F. Cowper. (Seeley and Co.) Mr. Cowper has already earned the approbation of that part of the public for whom he writes by his interesting story "Caedwalla," and there is no doubt that the present tale will give him an even better place in the estimation of our boys. The Isle of Wight is again the chief scene of the story, and this time Carisbrooke Castle, its last lord and captain, and in the train of the latter, the youthful hero, form the centres of attraction. Ralph Lisle, the second son of Sir John Lisle, owner of Thruxton Hall, goes forth to seek fortune and fame under the valiant Captain of the Wight, and the adventurous way in which he finds them is depicted in a particularly attractive manner by an author who is equally well versed in the history of our country at the end of the fifteenth century, and in the customs, manners, and language of that time. That his young heroes and friends sometimes forget their mediæval speech, and at an especially exciting moment, say, during the battle of St. Aulien du Cormier, break out into a volley of nineteenth century schoolboy slang, adds but to the air of reality which pervades the whole of this excellent book. The numerous illustrations, supplied by the author, are decidedly above the average pictorial representations of books for boys, and the binding is of the superior kind which can boast of being "rich, not gaudy."

BOOKS FOR BIG GIRLS.

"Ralph Hardcastle's Will." By Agnes Giberne. (Hatchards.) An innocuous novelette, during at least three-quarters of which the heroine suffers from the various phases of typhoid fever. She is a nervous little person with "mouse-skin eyebrows," and her mental sufferings, owing to a peculiar maiden aunt and a reprobate half-brother, are rather painful reading; but of course a big, broad-shouldered lover makes all right at last.

"Our New Mistress." By C. M. Yonge. (National Society, 3s.) This story of the difficulties of a young village schoolmistress and the tact with which she overcame them, told in a variety of letters and diaries, a method rather favoured by Miss Yonge, will be sure to please girls of thirteen or fourteen. It is quite free from the churchiness which, in the eyes of some people, is a drawback to some of Miss Yonge's books, admirable in tone and tendency as they always are.

"Giannetta." By Rosa Mulholland. (Blackie and Son, 5s.) An Irish story, notwithstanding its Italian name, written in full sympathy with the sufferings of the peasants, and introducing some heartrending eviction scenes. It is a very charming story for girls in their teens.

"Under False Colours," by Sarah Doudney (Blackie and Son, 6s.), is a safe, wholesome novelette for misses in the schoolroom, who are just allowed to know that love stories exist, but are not yet promoted to the real novel. The experiences of the pretty girl of humble birth who goes, innocently enough, to stay under a friend's name in an aristocratic house, and of course there meets her fate, are very pleasantly told.

Miss Peard's story, "To Horse and away" (National Society's Depository, 3s. 6d.), deals with the England of 1652, and has the inevitable love affair between a Cavalier and a Puritan lass. It is a careful study of the period, and is written with all the purity of style and sentiment which we are accustomed to expect from Miss Peard.

"Under a Cloud." By the author of "The Atelier du Lys." (Hatchards.) The big girls are well catered for this season. Here is another novelette for them. The scene is laid this time in the mountains of the North country, where a young artist meets accidentally an untutored lassie with strong artistic instincts, and teaches her other lore besides drawing. It is a graceful, pleasing story, but slighter altogether than the author's previous works.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

At Home and Abroad.

The German Emperor has gone to Breslau, to enjoy some shooting in the neighbourhood.

The French Cabinet decided that Ham-ghi, ex-King of Annam, who was recently captured, should be conveyed to Algeria.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived in Paris and has taken apartments for the winter.

The committee of Welsh members met yesterday, and elected Mr. Stuart Rendel chairman in the place of the late Mr. Richard.

Jan Van Beers, the Flemish poet and orator, father of the painter Jan Van Beers, has died at Antwerp, of which town he was a communal councillor.

Thomas William Priestnall, letter sorter, was yesterday committed by the Manchester stipendiary to the assizes for stealing a test letter containing a gold watch. The prisoner stole the letter in February last, and absconded.

Humphry Lloyd Bradshaw, undergraduate of Christ's College, was, at the Cambridge borough police-court yesterday, fined £5 for assaulting Mr. Rowton, a governor of Addenbrook's Hospital.

Yesterday being the festival of Saint Leopold, patron of Lower Austria, was kept as a close holiday. Thousands of Viennese make their annual excursion on this day to the Leopoldsberg and to the monastery of Klosterneuburg, which is famed for its white wine.

Speaking at Liverpool yesterday Mr. Shaw Lefevre said he thought it might be considered that the Liberal party were now committed to the policy of taxing ground rents and all other freehold property, which now enjoyed a most unjust exemption.

The Great Western Railway Company has just completed the purchase of the Cornwall Railway, at the price of £8 per share. The company have for many years worked the Cornwall line on lease, and it has never been a paying concern. The railway was opened for traffic in 1859.

A woman, named Blowers, occupying a position of manageress in a large jewellery and fancy establishment at Lowestoft, was, at the Lowestoft police-court yesterday, remanded on a charge of stealing jewellery and other articles, in value amounting to £500.

A melancholy incident, connected with the flooding of the Stour, occurred at Blandford yesterday. An old man, David Maidment, was driving a waggon and horse, when he missed his way, the road being under water, and he was swept away by the rapid current, and drowned.

There has just died at Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire, a man named William Keddle, who completed his hundredth birthday about three months ago. He was then in full possession of all his faculties. The deceased used to run the post for Viscount Portman in the days of the old stage coach.

Yesterday the festivities in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Christian's accession commenced at Copenhagen. A grand procession of 25,000 persons marched past the Palace. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

A fire occurred early yesterday at Thames Ditton, and it is estimated that damage to the amount of about £13,000 has been done. The premises, which have been burned to the ground, belonged to two firms—Messrs. Willans and Robinson, bronze moulders, and Messrs. Drew and Co., engineers.

The Russian Court painter, M. Michael Zichy, has written to his friends in Pesth, stating that he has been ordered by the Tzar to paint a large canvas representing the terrible railway catastrophe at Borki, of which the painter himself had the fullest experience, having been in the Imperial train at the time.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, addressing a meeting of Glasgow lawyers, yesterday, said that nothing in the administration of justice in Great Britain had appeared to him more excellent than the prompt and effectual manner in which it was executed. But he considered that our legal proceedings were too expensive.

A deputation of Irish leaseholders excluded from the Act of 1887 by reason of their leases being for a longer period than ninety-nine years, yesterday waited on Mr. Balfour and Lord Hartington to urge that something should be done on their behalf. Mr. Balfour promised to confer with his colleagues on the subject.

A music-hall performer, named George Wood, met with a serious accident on Wednesday night, at Testo's Circus of Varieties, Stockport. He was giving a negro entertainment, in which a pistol played an important part, when the weapon exploded, and blew off a portion of his right hand. The affair created great consternation among the audience.

The iron shipbuilders of the Tyne and Wear met the boilermakers' delegates in Newcastle yesterday to consider the demand for an increase of two shillings per week in wages. It was generally arranged that an advance of one shilling should be given at the beginning of December, and another shilling on the third pay-day in March.

Dr. Carl Peters has had a satisfactory conference with Herr von Bennigsen, at Hanover, as to the Emin Pasha Expedition. The meeting at Cologne on the subject, which was to have been held on Wednesday, has been postponed till to-day. The Grand Duke of Hesse has contributed 1,000 marks to the Emin fund, to which subscriptions are otherwise steadily flowing in.

The German Dramatic Club Company were the defendants yesterday, at the Worship-street police-court, for offences against the Excise laws on their premises in Brunswick-place, City-road. The magistrate said he was satisfied that this was a club; but an Excise officer, who was not a member, had been served with cigars, and therefore a fine of £10 was imposed.

The Union Company's Royal mail steamer *Tartar*, which left Cape Town on the 31st of October with the homeward mails and passengers, has met with an accident to her shafting, and is coming at reduced speed. The *Tartar* is expected at Madeira on Monday next, and steps are being taken to despatch the company's steamship *Athenian* to meet her there and convey all her passengers to Southampton direct.

A woman named Thompson summoned her husband yesterday to the Westminster police-court for having deserted her. The defendant, who is a mechanical engineer, said he could not live with her, as she pawned his goods to raise money for betting. Mrs. Thompson replied that he had led her into betting by bringing home sporting papers, and asking her to select the winners. She admitted that she had done wrong by "being unfortunate in gambling transactions." The magistrate ordered the defendant to allow her four shillings a week.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

The grave impressions of which I spoke the other day with regard to Sir James Hannen's ill-health, and which were fortified by his own words from the bench, have now taken definite shape. A rumour is current, and is countenanced by well-informed persons, that Sir James is seriously ill, and unable to continue the work; and that a new bill will be introduced next week to appoint a new President. Should this prove to be well-founded, it will be a matter of great regret to all parties.

A new name must be added to the list of possibilities for Sir Charles Warren's post. I hear that there is a likelihood that it will be given to Sir Stuart Hogg, a retired Anglo-Indian of some distinction. Sir Stuart Hogg was for some time Commissioner of Police at Calcutta. The list up to date therefore is as follows:—

Mr. H. Vincent (thus disposing of an *enfant terrible*).
Colonel Hughes Hallett (proposed by Colonel Hughes Hallett).
Mr. Munro (physically unequal to the duties, as already explained).
Mr. Farndale.
Mr. Harriold.
Mr. Malcolm Wood.
Sir Stuart Hogg.

Lord Lansdowne, who yesterday made what is probably his last speech in this country before leaving for India, will start to-morrow. In personal appearance he is a great contrast to Lord Dufferin; but that seems to be the rule with our Viceroy. It would be difficult to conceive a greater contrast between Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon in personal appearance, if it were not that there is almost as great a contrast between Lord Dufferin and his successor. Like General Gordon and Lord Wolseley, Lord Lansdowne is not tall, but there is a certain dignity and nobility about his forehead which render his appearance more impressive than might be expected from his feet and inches.

Mr. Chamberlain's marriage to Miss Endicott yesterday is naturally the leading topic of conversation to-day. It may be interesting to note that Mr. Chamberlain's two preceding wives were both Kenricks, one the daughter of Archibald Kenrick, the second a daughter of Timothy Kenrick. The first Mrs. Chamberlain only survived her marriage two years, and the second died after seven years of matrimonial felicity. When Mr. Chamberlain first married he was twenty-five years old; on his second marriage he was thirty-two; his third marriage has taken place at the age of fifty-two.

Sir Drummond Wolff, whose dangerous illness is reported from Teheran, is only fifty-eight years of age. Few faces were better known than his in the House of Commons before it was found necessary by Lord Randolph Churchill to reward his devotion by an appointment abroad. Lord Randolph's nominations do not seem to have been very successful. Mr. Matthews is giving no end of trouble, and here is his Ambassador almost *in extremis* at Teheran.

When the Prince steps into the Lyric Club this evening he will, I am sure, be highly delighted with its very sumptuous equipment. The Moorish smoking-room is particularly gorgeous, and the theatre and concert-room presents to the eye a feast of white and gold. The Japanese room is also a thing of joy and beauty, and the billiard-room is a remarkably handsome apartment.

The architect is Mr. Phipps, who has also directed the whole of the arrangements, for which he deserves many congratulations. Lord Londesborough, Lord Randolph, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Mr. Irving, Mr. Bancroft, and ever so many more distinguished personages are on the committee.

Every one knows, of course, that the Lyric is a Club where the gentleman members may take their lady friends to tea, and dine and sup. A private staircase is provided. The *chef* is M. Brezzo, from the Bristol and the Vefour. To-night Mr. Grossmith, Mr. Corney Grain, the "Yeomen of the Guard," and all the talents will oblige.

King Christian's fête at Copenhagen, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of his accession, commands domestic rather than political sympathy. Politically King Christian has been in a chronic state of feud with his Parliament. Domestically he has been in a chronic state of peace and felicity. There is no Royal House which has thrown out so many shoots all over Europe; and the Danish Court is the stock instance of the power of domestic virtue in politics.

It is, by the way, from her mother, and not from her father, that our Princess of Wales inherits her unfortunate deafness. But the Queen of Denmark makes up, like her daughter, for weakness in her ears by exceptional brilliance in her eyes. It is from her mother, too, that our Princess inherits her gift of perennial youth; for the Queen, though now well-stricken in years, looks at least ten or fifteen years younger than she is.

Sir John Gorst's answer in the House of Commons last night concerning his relations with Tom Palmer was by no means satisfactory. I believe, however, that on one point injustice has been done to Sir John Gorst. The story that he received £10,000 for going to Hyderabad is an exaggeration; he never received anything like so much, and he is still living in hopes that he may vindicate the receipt of such sum as was paid him by posing as the tribune for the injured and oppressed people of that native State.

THE LANDLORD SUBSIDY BILL.

RUMOURED DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

In the lobby of the House of Commons last night reports were current as to the existence of serious dissensions in the Cabinet on the subject of the bill for extending Lord Ashbourne's Act, to the passing of which the whole of next week is to be devoted. The Irish landlords have once more proved too many for the reasonable and prudent members of the Cabinet. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the Duke of Abercorn, who is brother to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and very influential in the Conservative ranks, expects to profit, it is said, by selling land, to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling under the new bill.

The story, which is not improbable on the face of it, is that there was a strong section in the Cabinet opposed to the introduction of the bill. In order to overbear the opposition of this section a meeting of the Irish supporters of the Government, headed by Colonel Saunderson, was held yesterday to strengthen Mr. Balfour's hands. This meeting was assured that Mr. Balfour said "it was all right, but there were people to be talked over," and he could not promise more than five millions, instead of the ten millions for which they were hankering.

The net result, however, is that the Government have once more capitulated to the Irish landlords, against the better judgment of the more reasonable and disinterested members of the Administration. The argument which is relied upon by Mr. Balfour and Lord George Hamilton is that it would never do to have the minority in Ireland against them as well as the majority. On the other hand, the Moderates point to the unpopularity of the proposal in this country, and view with unconcealed apprehension the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill, who is preserving a menacing attitude of reserve which may at any moment develop into a formidable manifestation of hostility.

The Liberal Unionists are believed to be "squared." Thanks, however, to the differences of opinion in the Ministerial ranks, the odium connected with the use of the closure to drive a measure of such importance through Parliament without adequate consideration, and the exceeding unpopularity of Mr. Matthews, the position of the Government is much less secure than is desired by many of its friends.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WHY QUEENSLAND REFUSED SIR H. BLAKE.

A TELEGRAM FROM THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

BRISBANE, Nov. 15.—In reply to the request of Lord Knutsford for an explanation of the grounds of the objection entertained by the Queensland Government to the appointment of Sir H. Blake to the Governorship, Sir Arthur H. Palmer, Acting-Governor of Queensland, has telegraphed to his lordship that Sir H. Blake is not known in Australia to have administered a responsible Government with discretion and success, and the colony of Queensland on the ground of its importance is entitled to a Governor of proved ability and discretion in the administration of a responsible Government. The despatch goes on to say that Sir Henry Blake's experience is confined to a year in Newfoundland, while his previous experience is a disqualification. The disapprobation of the appointment in Queensland was spontaneous, immediate, and the more strongly accentuated because the nomination followed closely upon a constitutional crisis in which a rigid adherence to the exercise of privilege was directly antagonistic to the responsible Government, and in which the former had to give way. It is impossible to appoint from the Imperial standpoint alone, and any one appointed simply as the conservator of Imperial interests is not a Governor. The Governor of a colony with a responsible Government must work heartily and loyally for the colony's interests. When Imperial and Colonial interests have clashed, the Ministers have always sought and advised a course harmonizing with both. The colony pays the Governor a salary, and this payment implies the approval of the colony. The Ministers desire it to be pointed out that the fact of their being asked by the Secretary for the Colonies to give specific reasons for their objection to Sir H. A. Blake shows them to be reasonable or right in expressing their opinion before the appointment is made.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

SERIOUS LANDSLIP IN FRANCE.

FIFTEEN MEN BURIED.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An alarming catastrophe is reported from Segre. Owing to an extensive slip in the Noyant quarries, fifteen men have been buried beneath the mass of debris which fell from the sides of the quarry.

THE COAL STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 15.—An agreement between the masters and the colliers on strike has been signed, and consequently all the miners will resume work forthwith. The strike in the Newcastle coal district, which commenced in August last, is thus ended.

LATEST NEWS FROM ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 15.—The British Indian residents of Lindi and Kilwa state that the natives would not hurt the English if they landed, but would kill any German. The country is very unsettled, and business is practically at a standstill. Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* arrived here on the evening of the 13th inst. The natives, after having given due warning to the Europeans, including the Portuguese, have burned Miningany, a place situated on Tunghi Bay.

DINIZULU AND HIS CHIEFS.

DURBAN, Nov. 15.—Nine Zulu chiefs have been indicted for complicity in the recent rebellion. It is believed that Dinizulu is in Natal, and is desirous of surrendering himself to Sir Henry Havelock, the Governor. In any case it is a fact that a large party of his followers have been arrested at Ladysmith.

Dinizulu has arrived in Natal, travelling via Rorke's Drift. About 100 of his followers have been arrested, and placed in Ladysmith gaol. Dinizulu may be arrested at any moment, as parties of police are looking for him. Dinizulu, it is reported, states that he is proceeding to Pietermaritzburg, to have an interview with the Governor. Some believe that he is making for Inkandhla, but that is doubtful.

FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF LADY MOUNTMORRES.

The Commission assembled promptly at half-past ten this morning, before which hour the galleries were as usual crowded, a number of ladies being present. Lord Ebrington, M.P., a glass stuck in his eye, quizzed witnesses, counsel, spectators, and pressmen from a seat at the end of the jury box. He came in with one of the counsel for the *Times*.

Patrick Keaveney, another farmer from the north-west of Galway, was called to give his experience. He took a vacant grass farm in 1886, the former tenant having sold his title to the landlord. The farm was vacant for a year. He agreed to pay £150 for the tenant-right, and paid £100 on account. After taking possession the neighbours got "strange on" him. Two members of the Land League called on him and he went before the Glenamaddy branch to have the matter discussed. The witness told the meeting that he was willing to surrender the farm if he got his money back, and one of the committee told him that he must get it from the landlord. Afterwards a band of people assembled at his farm and drove his cattle on the public road. He had to put the cattle on another farm. The people who drove out his cattle put on their own, and broke down the fences. He could not say that he was boycotted.

In the course of cross-examination, the witness said that he had never seen any of the eight persons whom he prosecuted for trespassing on his land at any of the League meetings which he attended. Seven of them were farmers or farmers' sons, and got six months each: one was a woman, and was let off on her own recognizances.

LADY MOUNTMORRES IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Lady Mountmorres, widow of the late Lord Mountmorres, of Ebor Hall, was the next witness called. She was conducted to the witness-box with much politeness by the ancient usher; and the oath was administered to her in a hushed and reverent voice by the clerk of the court. Her examination-in-chief was not left to Mr. Murphy; but, in the absence of the Attorney-General, was undertaken by Sir Henry James, who very gently and half apologetically put the questions, and elicited from her the following facts:—In 1864 Lady Mountmorres said they went to reside at Ebor Hall, in the county of Galway. The estate was about 500 English acres. Her husband was the principal occupier of the land himself. There were about eleven tenants on the land. The most friendly relations existed between her husband and the tenants until meetings began to be held. On the 11th of July, 1880, her husband obtained an ejectment order against a tenant of the name of Patrick Sweeney. A short time before that the change had taken place. The men ceased to touch their hats, and they were disrespectful in their manner. Her husband was a magistrate, and attended the sessions at Maam. She was with her husband at the sessions, and the people looked so threatening that she was afraid. In August, 1880, she went to Scotland to consult with her brother. Lord Mountmorres thought it more prudent to remain at home and protect the house. On September 26, 1880, she had a communication by telegraph, which caused her to return home. On her arrival she found her husband had been shot. At the funeral the men refused to carry out the coffin. When she left Ebor the people hooted her. Up to the time of these meetings her husband had been extremely popular, not only with the tenantry, but with the whole country. But in August, 1879, her husband and herself came under police protection. When she went out riding in her pony carriage, and her children on their ponies, they were greeted with stones, and when her little boy of eight years went on the lawn after her husband's death stones were thrown at him. The men-servants left one after the other, saying that they quitted the service through fear. One went off secretly to America; he had told her husband and herself that he could not stay, he was so threatened. Then they got a retired sergeant from Dublin; but at the end of seven weeks he gave a week's notice, and left three days before the notice expired, in July, 1880.

Sir Henry James: Before these meetings was your husband ever asked to make any deductions in rent?—Witness: I don't remember.

"I will trouble you as little as I possibly can, Lady Mountmorres," said Sir Charles Russell, gently, in rising to open his cross-examination; and then he proceeded to question her ladyship with rare delicacy, and all the skill and tact of a great master of his art. The total rental of the Mountmorres estate, it appeared, was only about £50, the farms consisting of small holdings in the mountains. During 1878-79, and part of 1880, her husband and herself were for the greater part of the year living in Ireland. The threatening demeanour of the crowds after the petty sessions her ladyship could not account for. She did not inquire what had gone on in court; and she did not know whether it arose out of the relations of landlord and tenant. Her ladyship could not recall the date when the change in the attitude of the people occurred; but it occurred after the meetings. One of these was held at Clonbur in 1879, and another was held at a place thirty miles away.

Sir Charles Russell: Did you hear complaints of your husband's action as a magistrate?—Never.

Asked whether she knew of any dispute over her husband's interference with certain rights of way claimed by the people—a barring of a pathway across a mountain, Lady Mountmorres said it must have been a very slight dispute; she heard nothing about it.

Was it not a fact that Lord Mountmorres received threatening notices before any of the meetings were held to which you have made reference?—I used to hear that meetings were held, and it was after that that the first threatening notice was received.

Can you tell me when the first meeting was held?—I can't remember.

Can you tell me where?—I used to hear of them at Clonbur.

Can you undertake to say that there was a meeting at Clonbur before your husband received a threatening notice?—No, I cannot.

Can you specify any meeting, and, if so, where, before your husband received threatening notices?—No, I was not told these kind of things.

At this stage Lady Mountmorres appeared to be in a state of stupor, and nearly fell over the rail of the witness-box. She was speedily assisted by the usher and those around, and after a few moments was enabled to leave the box. Sir Henry James said his learned friend would not further pursue his cross-examination, and he would not himself ask any more questions.

WHY WAS LORD MOUNTMORRES UNPOPULAR?

Head Constable Rudden, who was stationed at Clonbur in 1879, gave evidence as to the state of the district when Lord Mountmorres was murdered. Inci-

dentally there was a discussion as to the advisability of complaints made to constables as evidence, and the President ruled that the nature of the complaints made to constables might be stated. After the establishment of the Land League the manner of the people towards Lord Mountmorres and other landlords changed.

In cross-examination the witness was asked—Was Lord Mountmorres's unpopularity due to his being a landlord or his conduct as a magistrate?—I dare say both.

To which would you attribute the greater part of his unpopularity?—A great deal of his unpopularity arose from this, that he made no secret that he was much opposed to the Land League, and he often spoke of bringing the military to suppress meetings.

When do you say the first meeting was held?—The first was in the beginning of October, 1879, near Ballinrobe, about 10 miles from Ebor.

Do you know that Lord Mountmorres was under police protection in August, 1879?—Yes.

Had that anything to do with his character as a landlord?—I think the fact of his being a landlord and a magistrate. I cannot separate the two things.

But he had no dispute with his tenants?—Yes, he had.

When?—Some months before he was murdered.

But that could not have anything to do with his police protection in August, 1879?—I can't say it could. (Laughter.)

Do you know of any circumstances in his character as landlord which had anything to do with his unpopularity up to July, 1880, when there was an ejectment process against Sweeney?—No; I do not.

MR. DAVITT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Did you ever hear that Lord Mountmorres was in constant communication with Dublin Castle?" asked Mr. Davitt. "He led the people to believe that," replied the witness. "Was it believed that he sent secret information to Dublin Castle?" "I think the impression was that he was in communication with it, anyhow." "Did you ever hear that this had anything to do with his unfortunate murder?" "I don't think it made the people more friendly to him. It may have assisted to bring about his murder." "Then," asked Mr. Davitt, "his unpopularity was due more to that than to his position as a landlord, eh?" "I think his opposition to the Land League at the time had more to do with it," replied the witness.

Mr. Timothy Harrington rose to ask a question. "I do not object, mylords," said Sir Henry James, who had risen simultaneously, "but I understand Mr. Harrington appears with Sir Charles Russell." "Oh, no, he doesn't," remarked Sir Charles. "Mr. Asquith appears with me." Thereupon Mr. Harrington was allowed (in the absence of his leader, Mr. Reid) to put his desired interregation. In answer to Sir Henry James, witness said he remembered no attacks on tenants before 1879. Lord Mountmorres made no secret of his opinions about the League.

AN O'CONNOR IN THE BOX.

A fine specimen of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Sergeant O'Connor, next gave evidence. He was sent to a Land League meeting the day after the murder of Lord Mountmorres. A man in the crowd mentioned the name of the murdered peer, exclaiming, "Down with Lord Mountmorres!" Thereupon some one on the platform put up in his hand in a deprecating manner, saying: "He is gone now; we will have no more to say to him; none of you would like to be where he is at present." Subsequently, when approaching the scene of the murder, and while the blood of the murdered peer still lay upon the stones, witness saw five persons in a circle dancing around the spot, shouting and jeering in their triumphant glee.

John Birmingham, a frieze-coated Irish farmer, next gave evidence as to being boycotted for having taken an evicted farm. In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell it came out that witness was not only a farmer but a bailiff and a process-server in the district where he lived. One of the great race of hard-worked, ill-paid, but withal contented mortals, who gain their scanty pittance by "herding," was next put into the witness-box. Owen Morgan herded for the last witness, and was simultaneously boycotted.

HEAVY GALE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

WRECKS AND GALLANT LIFEBOAT SERVICE.

A telegram from Holyhead to-day says:—A fearful south westerly gale was raging in the Irish Channel this morning, and a great quantity of shipping has sought refuge in Holyhead Bay. Several serious disasters have already occurred. A ship is ashore in Church Bay, opposite Holyhead. The coastguard with life-saving apparatus in charge of Mr. Williams, chief officer, have just left for the scene of the wreck. The vessel is fast ashore, and will speedily break up. The crew can be seen in the rigging, clinging for their lives to the masts. It is feared that some have already been washed away. A vessel is ashore in Carnarvon Bay and has telegraphed for help. The Holyhead lifeboat has just been to the assistance of a German barque in peril outside. She was being towed in by the powerful tugboat *Welcome*, when the towing rope broke, and the tug had to abandon her. The tugboat *Knight of St. George* and lifeboat crew then went to her, and the captain's wife was put aboard the lifeboat and brought safely ashore, and the boat has again gallantly left to bring off the crew, the tugboat remaining alongside to render assistance if necessary.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT CROYDON.

It has just transpired that a young woman, named Annie Murphy, living at Sandstead-road, Croydon, was stopped on Monday night last when in the Brighton-road, near her home, by a tall thin man, who suddenly put his arm round her. She struggled and screamed, and a policeman who was near ran at once to the spot. By the time that he arrived, however, the man had got away, and the young woman only complaining that he had embraced her, the matter was not followed up. Later in the evening, however, she found that her dress was cut, and that she had been stabbed in the breast. She immediately went to a doctor, and informed the police, who are now searching for her assailant. The woman says she felt no stab, but it is evident that she was intended to be the victim of an assault with some sharp weapon.

THE LATE MISS FANNY MACAULAY.

There died at Brighton on the 10th inst., after a few days' illness, Miss Fanny Macaulay, the only surviving sister of the eminent statesman and historian, Lord Macaulay. Miss Macaulay was born in the year 1808, and she had outlived her illustrious brother by nearly thirty years. Miss Fanny Macaulay was the frequent companion of her brother. In the preface to his "Life of Lord Macaulay," Sir George Trevelyan speaks of the affectionate industry with which his aunt, Miss Macaulay, now deceased, preserved, studied, and arranged all the important early letters written by the famous historian, with much other material also, which related to the various stages of his career.

SIR CHARLES WARREN ON HIS RESIGNATION.

MORE REVELATIONS ABOUT THE HOME SECRETARY.

Sir Charles Warren received at his private residence yesterday a deputation from the Metropolitan Police, who expressed their regret at his resignation. Superintendent Draper, who acted as spokesman, paid a high tribute to Sir Charles's thoughtfulness and care, and repudiated the idea that the perfect discipline which was now maintained was at all distasteful to the force so long as the regulations were administered with the fairness which characterized the late Commissioner's tenure of office. Superintendent Fisher added a few words of eulogy.

Sir Charles Warren thanked the deputation warmly for their assurance of esteem and consideration. He said it had always been his endeavour to combine discipline with justice to every member of the force, and it was gratifying to know that his efforts had not been altogether without success. With regard to the first point touched upon by Mr. Draper (the new regulations respecting drunkenness in the force), he explained that although he had very strong views on the subject of intemperance, he was not responsible for the order which had been recently promulgated. The order emanated from the Home Secretary, who on several occasions called attention to the fact that the punishments for drunkenness were merely nominal, and ultimately instructed him to issue most stringent orders in reference to the offence. On the second point he was equally free from reproach. He had recommended several men on the chief surgeon's certificate for pensions, on the ground of injury while on duty; but the Home Secretary had taken a different view of the matter. In conclusion, Sir Charles Warren said he had been greatly disappointed at having found no opportunity to visit the various divisions during his tenure of office. The work of consolidating the orders, on which he had been steadily engaged, had occupied so much of his time that he had seldom been able to leave Whitehall-place. During the past few weeks, however, he had at last succeeded in clearing the decks, and he had hoped now to see the men in their respective divisions. He again thanked them for their kindness, and assured them that their willing and cordial co-operation in such reforms as he had ventured to propose would be one of his pleasantest recollections of his Commissionership.

THE POLLING IN DEWSBURY.

The election of a member of Parliament is proceeding in Dewsbury to-day. The polling commenced as usual at eight o'clock for the respective candidates—viz., Mr. Mark Oldroyd, Gladstonian, and Mr. Arnold Foster, Liberal Unionist. There are over 11,000 voters on the register, and it is expected that the poll will be a heavy one. In the early hours of the day there was very little excitement.

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION TO-DAY.

On inquiry at One Ash this morning it was stated that Mr. Bright was then sleeping, but that he had had a bad night, and was consequently somewhat weak and exhausted.

STABBING OUTRAGE IN WHITECHAPEL.

Edward Nagel, aged nineteen, was attacked last night, between seven and eight o'clock, while walking in New-road, Whitechapel, by two men who stabbed him in the face and back. They immediately made off, and escaped without difficulty. Nagel was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he now remains.

THE SPITALFIELDS MURDER.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in the East-end in connection with the recent series of crimes. The murderer appears to be as far from justice as ever. No fresh particulars regarding him have come into the possession of the police. The detectives continue to be drafted to various parts of the metropolis and suburbs to investigate statements which have hitherto without exception proved absolutely worthless. During yesterday there was the customary batch of arrests on suspicion, but in no instance was a prisoner's detention of long duration. One of the arrests was made at Dover. The funeral of the deceased woman will take place on Monday at Chingford Cemetery.

A man was arrested at Market Harborough last night. He has been lodging in the neighbourhood for two months, but has been frequently absent. He is a very dark, swarthy-looking man, and speaks with a slightly foreign accent. His behaviour at Harborough has been always very quiet, but he has no occupation or apparent means of subsistence. The account he has given of himself to the police is not satisfactory.

THE CONVICT PRADO.

The verdict of the jury on Prado and his accomplices is, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, far from meeting with general approval. After the trial was over Prado remained for half an hour conversing with M. Comby, his legal adviser. At about ten o'clock he was conducted to his cell at the Conciergerie. M. Comby went at eleven o'clock yesterday morning to see the prisoner, and obtained his seal for an appeal to the Court of Cassation. Prado, it is said, was not anxious to appeal, believing that the application would be rejected. Having been asked why he did not carry out his intention of revealing his real name, Prado yesterday said he had not dared do so, because it would have caused European surprise.

The Queen and other members of the Court, who left Balmoral yesterday, arrived at Windsor Castle shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Rains have fallen in both Western and Eastern India, and the crop prospects have consequently improved.

The Post Office give notice of probable telegraphic delay to Scotland.

At Durham this morning a portion of the spire of St. Nicholas's Church was destroyed during a gale of wind. No persons were injured.

A Reuter's telegram from Cronstadt says that all steamers have now left that port in order to get away before the harbour is blocked by ice.

A storm of extraordinary violence, and which caused great destruction of property, broke over Armagh during the night. The English mails arrived three hours late.

The Paris *Figaro* states that the French Government have purchased the St. Etienne Arms Factory, which will enable them to increase the manufacture of Lebel rifles to one thousand a day.

We understand that a private meeting is to be held at Mrs. P. W. Bunting's, 11, Endsleigh-gardens, to-morrow afternoon, on the subject of the election of women to the County Council. The Countess of Aberdeen will preside, and there has been a large application for invitations.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-hast One.

MARKETS ALL WEAK.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.—BUSINESS QUIET.

The large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday has not had much effect on rates in the open market, as the amount taken was not much larger than had been talked of all the week. There is a decidedly firmer tendency, however, and should the Bank, as is reported, be disposing of its securities in order to reduce the large available supply of cash in the market, the effect will soon be seen in higher quotations. There is still a demand for gold in the open market for Germany, but it is not expected that the Bank will be called upon to supply gold to any extent for that quarter. Short money this morning is worth 2 per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is 3 to 3½ per cent., with a disposition on the part of brokers to hold out for the higher quotation.

Operators on the Stock Exchange are again a good deal exercised in their minds as to what is going to be the future course of the Money Market, and they are afraid to commit themselves heavily. The fact, too, that to-morrow the "House" will be closed also tends to restrict new business. Consols are depressed by the condition of the Money Market, "Goschens" being a further ¼ down at 96 11-16 for money. In the Home Railway market there is a general decline, the principal sales having been of the Scotch stocks and the Preferred stocks of the southern lines. Foreign Government Bonds too are depressed, except for the Turkish Loans secured on the Egyptian Tribute, which are fractionally higher. Very little business is being done in this department, however. American Railroads show a renewed decline in response to the weakness reported from New York, the chief fall being in Lake Shore shares. Grand Trunk stocks are quiet, and slightly lower; Mexican Railway issues have been sold to some extent. Mining descriptions are almost entirely neglected, and in the Miscellaneous department, except for a further fall in Primitiva Nitrate shares, there has been little change.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened heavy, but quickly recovered, and with little doing, except by professionals, advanced ½ to 1½. New England was a prominent feature. Towards the close some pressure was brought to bear on the market, and the early gains were generally lost, Cotton-oil and Lake Shore being especially weak. The market closed fairly active but weak, at generally small losses for the day.

Letters of allotment for shares in the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited) have been posted.

The following are the latest prices compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Receded*: Caledonian ¾, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ¾, North British Deferred ¾, the Preferred ½, Hull and Barnsley, North Western, and Sheffield Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, and Buenos Ayres Cédulas I ¼. *Declined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ½, Group 4 1-16, Egyptian United 2-16, the Daira ¼, Russian 1873 ¾, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen*: Lake Shore 1¼, Louisville and Nashville ¾, Atlantic Firsts ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Erie shares ½, Norfolk and Western and Northern Pacific Preference ½, Wabash Mortgage ½, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific, New York Central, and Union Pacific ¼, Ontario and Philadelphia and Reading shares ½.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower*: Canadian Pacific ½, Nitrate shares ½, Mexican Ordinary ¾, the First and Second Preference ¼, Grand Trunk First Preference ¼, and the Third Preference ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Suez Canal ¼, and Mason and Barry ½. *Fallen*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼, De Beers ½, Rio Tinto, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

Mr. George Henry McLoughlin has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

The Scientific Dress Cutting Association will pay on the 16th inst. a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Northern Assurance Company have declared an interim dividend of £1 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent., on account of the year 1888.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Brighton A		London and West.	
Consols	103 ¾ 1½	Chatham (Ordinary) ..	23 ¾ ¾	London Joint Stock ..	39 40
New Consols (2½) ..	95 ¾ ¾	Do. Preference ..	101 ¼ ¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng. ..	42 ½ 3½
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	99 ¾ 100 ¾	North Western ..	138 ¾ ¾	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa ..	48 ½ 9½
Local Loan Stock ..	102 ¾ ¾	South Western ..	138 ¾ 9½	MINES.	
New 2½ p. c. ..	103 ¾ ¾	Manchester & Shef. ..	68 70	Indian Consolidated ..	3 ¾ ¾
India 3½ p. c. ..	105 ¾ 6½	Do. A.	35 ¾	Mysore shares	3 ¾ ¾
Do. 4½ p. c. R. ..	74 ¾ ¾	Met. Consolidated ..	75 ¾ 6½	Oreogums	1¼ ¾
Egyptian Guar.	111 ¾ ¾	Do. Land Stock ..	64 ¾ 70½	Cape Copper	6¼ ¾
Met. Bk. Wks. 3½ ..	111 ¾ 12½	Do. District	33 ¾ ¾	Namaqua	4¾ ¾
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip ..	101 ¾ ¾	Midland	133 ¾ ¾	Mason and Barry ..	11¼ 12
Birmingham Crp. Stk. 111	111 ¾ ¾	North British Pref ..	73 ¾ ¾	Rio Tinto	26 ¾ 7½
Liverpool	110 ¾ 11	Do. Def.	51 ¾ ¾	Montana Lt shares ..	2 1-16 3-16
FOREIGN STOCKS.		North Eastern	157 ¾ ¾	De Beers new shares ..	16¼ 17
Argentina 6 p. c. ..	100 ¾ 2	North Stafford	110 ¾ 11½	S. African Explor.	13 ¾
Do. Hard Dols.	69 ¾ ¾	South Eastern	132 ¾ ¾	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.	
Do. Treasury	93 ¾ ¾	Do. Deferred	107 ¾ 8	Anglo-American	45 ¾ 7½
Austrian Gold	99 ¾ 2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		Do. Pref.	78 9
Do. Silver	69 ¾ 70	Canada Pacific	50 ¾	Brazilian Submarine ..	13 ¾ ¾
Brazilian 1875	103 ¾ 3½	Can. Pacific Share ..	36 ¾	Direct Unit. States ..	9¼ 10
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	100 ¾ 2	Chic. Mil. and St. P. ..	65 ¾ ¾	Eastern	12¼ ¾
Do. Cédulas I.	60 ¾ 1¼	Denver & R. Grande ..	17 ¾ ¾	Ditto Extension	13¼ ¾
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1884	101 ¾ 2	Do. Pref.	47 ¾ ¾	United Telephone ..	13¼ 14½
Costa Rica A.	91¼ 2½	Illinois Shares	113 19	Globe Telegr. Trust ..	6¼ 7½
Do. B.	90¼ 1½	Lake Shore	101¼ ¾	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Egypt. State Dom.	102 ¾ 1½	Ohio & Mississippi ..	2¼ 3	London Gen. Om.	190 200
Do. Unified	80¼ ¾	Louis. and Nash.	58 ¾ ¾	London Street	13¼ 14½
Do. Preference	100¼ ¾	Mex. Cen. Bonds ..	67 ¾	London Tramway ..	13¼ 14½
Do. Daira Sanieh ..	75 ¾ ¾	Miss. Kan. & Texas ..	13¼ 14	North Metropolitan ..	12¼ 13½
French 3 p. c. Rnts ..	81¼ 2½	N. Y. Cen. Shares ..	110¼ 11¼	WATERWORKS.	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts ..	101¼ ¾	New York Ontario ..	15¼ ¾	Chelsea Waterworks ..	260 5
Greek 5 p. c. 1881 ..	8¼ 1	Erie Shares	27 ¾ ¾	East London	197 202
Hung. Gold Rente.	85 ¾ 4½	Do. Sec. Mort.	9¼ 100 ¾	Grand Junction	123 7
Italian	95 ¾ ¾	Norfolk & West. Pre ..	51¼ ¾	Kent	270 5
Mexican Converted ..	39 ¾ ¾	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M. ..	38¼ 9½	Lambeth	255 5
Peruvian 5 p. c. 77 ..	15¼ ¾	North. Pacific Pref ..	61¼ 2	New River, New ..	345 50
Do. 6 p. c.	17 ¾ ¾	Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼ ¾	S. W. & Vauxhall ..	170 5
Portuguese	63¼ ¾	Phil. and Read. Sh. ..	2¼ ¾	W. Middlesex	207 72
Russian 1873	100 ¾ ¾	Union Pacific Shares ..	65¼ 6	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 ¾ ¾	Wabash Preferred ..	27 ¾ ¾	Gaslight & Coke A ..	247 51
Turkish 1874	99 101	Do. Gen. Mort.	42 3	Imp. Continental ..	204 7 7d
Group 1	25¼ 7½	Grand Trunk Sh.	10¼ ¾	South Metropolitan ..	297 302
Group 2	15¼ 16½	Do. First Pref.	65¼ ¾	Brush Electric Ld. (L. p. d.)	4 ¾
Group 4	15¼ ¾	Do. Second Pref ..	45¼ ¾	MISCELLANEOUS.	
4½ p. c. 1871	81¼ 2	Do. Third Pref.	25¼ ¾	Allsopp	7¼ 8½
5 p. c. Priority	83¼ 4	Do. Guaranteed ..	69¼ 70 ¾	Guinness and Co.	310 12½
Uruguay United	74 4½	Mexican Ordinary ..	45¼ ¾	Hutchings	10¼ ¾
Virginia Fines	39 4½	Do. First Pref ..	115 ¾	Bryant and May	12¼ 13½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	109 10 ¾	Ob. do. 2nd Pref ..	73¼ ¾	Spratt's Patent	9¼ 10¼
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		Lombard-Venetian ..	8¼ ¾	Liverpool Nitrate ..	30 2
Caledonian	111 ¾ ¾	Varna 3 per cent.	7¾ ¾	Primitiva Nitrate ..	35¼ 7
Great Eastern	63¼ ¾	Nitrate Railway ..	29 ¾ ¾	Salt Union Shares ..	4¼ 4½
Great Northern	115¼ 15½	BANKS.		P. and O. Steam ..	65 7
Ditto A.	100¼ 1½	Alliance Bank	13¼ 14½	Royal Mail Steam ..	61 4
Great Western	150¼ ¾	City Bank	20¼ 1½	Nat. Discount Co.	11¼ 12½
Hull and Barnsley ..	33¼ 4	Consolidated Bank ..	8 ½	Hudson's Bay	18¼ 19½
Lane. and York	116¼ 27¼	Imperial Ottoman ..	11 ½	Suez Canal	88 ¼
Brighton (Ordinary) ..	142 4	London and County ..	85¼ 6½	E. & W. Ind. Dock ..	23 5
		Union of London ..	40 1	London and St. K.	40 8

FOUNDERING OF AN INDIAN COASTING VESSEL.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF NINE HUNDRED LIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.—The greatest anxiety is felt as to the fate of the coasting vessel *Waitarna*, which recently left Cutch for this port with 900 native passengers on board. She is now a week overdue, and it is feared that she must have foundered with all hands in a cyclone.

DEATH OF COLONEL DUNCAN, M.P.

THE VACANCY IN HOLBORN.

We much regret to have to announce the death of Colonel Francis Duncan, M.P., which took place in his house at Woolwich, at eight o'clock this morning. The gallant Colonel was only fifty-four, and though he was of a somewhat full habit, every one hoped and believed that he had very many years of public usefulness before him.



COLONEL DUNCAN, M.P.

To the public at large Colonel Duncan is probably best known in connection with the ambulance movement. Curiously enough it was the ambulance arrangements which most struck the late Emperor Frederick at the time of the Jubilee. It was Colonel Duncan who founded, and presided over, the movement, which in the form of classes, lectures, and volunteer corps is now spread over the whole country.

Colonel Duncan's interest in the ambulance movement connects itself, in one's recollections of him, with the good work he did in Egypt when commissioned to send the Khartoum refugees down to Lower Egypt. But he had been interested in questions of military organization all his life. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and at the University of Aberdeen, of which he was M.A. and LL.D. He was also an hon. D.C.L. of Durham and has also an hon. degree from King's College University, Canada. He had written a history of the Royal Artillery, and many pamphlets on political and colonial subjects, and on the reorganization of the Egyptian Army he was selected to command the artillery. For his services in Egypt he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and made a C.B.

In the political world the late member for Holborn had already made a distinct mark. He was a long time getting into the House, but probably no candidate ever fought so many contests with such good humour and so much of the good will of his opponents as Colonel Duncan. His most famous defeat was in 1874, when he opposed Mr. Burt on his first election for Morpeth, but only got 585 votes. He next unsuccessfully contested Durham City, and he subsequently made preparations for an attack upon Sunderland, which was not followed up. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury in 1880. In 1885 his turn came, and he was elected for the Holborn division of Finsbury, where he was again successful in 1886.

In the House of Commons Colonel Duncan had made some excellent speeches on the Egyptian question, and had been selected to move the Address. Though a Tory, he preserved considerable openness of mind and breadth of view, which have before now called forth special praise from Mr. Gladstone. Colonel Duncan was distinctly of the "new gang" type of Tory, and might reasonably have looked for official promotion.

As for the vacancy caused by his untimely death, the following are the figures at the two last elections:—

	1885.	1886.
Tory	4,047	3,651
Liberal	2,473	1,950
Tory majority	1,574	1,701

THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF MR. PYNE, M.P.

On Tuesday Mr. Pyne, M.P., left Euston by the early morning train for Holyhead. He arrived in Holyhead in due time, and for several hours before the arrival of the express which runs from London in connection with the steamer for Dublin he was seen going through the town by a member of the Holyhead detective force. Subsequently, before the departure of the steamer, he went into the telegraph office on the premises of the London and North Western Railway Company, and sent off some messages, one of them being, it is stated, a request to Mr. McCartan, M.P., to meet him in Dublin. On the arrival of the express from London, the gentleman who was drowned, and whose identity as Mr. Pyne is established by the documents found in the smoke room after his disappearance, went on board the steamer. The number of passengers in the boat was unusually small, and Captain Haldane noticed Mr. Pyne walking about the deck and speaking to a number of persons on board. The night was fine, the sea was calm, and a good passage was made. Mr. Pyne was last seen by one of his fellow passengers walking up and down the deck. About a quarter to nine, when off the Bailey Lighthouse, the ticket collector made his usual round, and missing one of the passengers, spread the alarm. Captain Haldane was called and a thorough search was made in every part of the vessel, but no trace of the unfortunate gentleman was found. No person saw him falling overboard. No splash or sound of any kind was heard, and, consequently, no idea can be given as to the time the occurrence took place, further than that it must have been when the *Shamrock* was between mid-Channel and Bailey Lighthouse. Mrs. Pyne telegraphed from Talow yesterday evening to Captain Haldane for information regarding the occurrence. The news has been received in Waterford with sorrow, and keen sympathy prevails for Mrs. Pyne and family.

SUDDEN DEATH WHILE AT PRAYER.

Last evening Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest relative to the death of James Stevenson, aged seventy-nine, lately living at 18, Nicholas-road, Holloway. It was shown that the deceased on Monday morning, as was his custom, read a portion of Scripture to his family, after which he engaged in prayer. While so occupied he fell forward as in a fit. A medical man was at once summoned, but it was found he was dead. Heart disease was the cause of death.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

THE BRIDE AND HER PRESENTS.

Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the American Secretary for War, was yesterday afternoon married to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, at the church of St. John's, an old-fashioned ivy-coloured building standing just across the park in front of the White House, Washington. The following account of the ceremony is by a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent:—The day was dark; there was a heavy rain, with a driving wind. All the invitations to church were verbal, and to protect guests who had no cards seats were numbered and assigned to them, and the church was at no time crowded. Invited guests included the President, high officials of the Government, and the relatives and intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Endicott. All the prominent military men in the city were present, with their families. The officers were in full uniform. There were no floral decorations. President Cleveland and the other wedding guests were in their seats before the arrival of the bridal party. The quaint little church was lighted up to counteract the darkness of the storm without. There were four gentlemen ushers, but no bridesmaids.

HOW THE BRIDE LOOKED.

It was only a few moments after two o'clock when the bride appeared, accompanied by her father. She wore a grey travelling costume, and walked down the main aisle of the church, quite self-possessed, her usually bright complexion a trifle dimmed, but her appearance having all that dignified charm of manner so well known in Washington society. Mr. Chamberlain, in faultless morning dress, entered the church alone, and presented himself at the altar-rail as the bride and her father made their appearance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Leonard, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Franks, of Salem, Massachusetts. At the close Mr. Chamberlain and his wife walked out of the church together, and were immediately driven to Endicott House, where friends and guests joined them at the wedding breakfast. The mansion was profusely decorated with flowers from the White House conservatory. On all sides there were great vases filled with roses. In response to the personal congratulations of President Cleveland at breakfast, Mr. Chamberlain spoke briefly, and showed much feeling.

THE TROUSSEAU—PARTLY PARISIAN, PARTLY PURITAN.

The bridal presents were very elaborate, chief among them being a cheque for a substantial sum from her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody; a diamond and sapphire necklace from her uncle in London; a diamond and sapphire crescent for the hair, a pair of diamond and sapphire bracelets, and a diamond ring, from Mr. Chamberlain; and a diamond crescent from her father. The bridal trousseau includes seven dresses, made by Worth, of Paris; and, following an old Puritan fashion, the parents have added an extensive supply of *lingerie*, daintily embroidered. The old Puritan custom absolutely provides for household linen of the best quality as part of a bridal outfit.

AWARD OF PRIZES FOR VIRTUE.

The annual awards of literary and virtue prizes were announced yesterday at the French Academy. A gold medal was assigned to the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") for her "Pensées d'une Reine." M. de Fonvielle had a prize of 1,000 f. for his history of the metre.

The Montyon prize of 2,000 f. was awarded to Marguerite Pauline Rault, born near St. Brieuc, who was first a schoolmistress in Brittany, came to Paris at the age of twenty in 1855 to watch over a younger sister, became a nurse, devoted eight years to the rescue of fallen women, and has since interested herself in gutter or mendicant children ill-treated by their parents. She teaches them to make umbrellas, and has sometimes to give money to the parents to save them from being taken back to hardship and cruelty.

The three prizes of 1,500 f. were given to the Abbé Boudrin, the founder of an orphanage at Calais; Louis Clément, manager of an orphanage at Tours; and Louis Lecorgne, Customs inspector at Dinan, who has saved thirty-three persons from drowning or fire.

Of the ten prizes of 1,000 f. one devolved on Jean Baptiste Sirven, of Castres, grand-nephew of the Protestant Sirven, whose innocence was vindicated by Voltaire. Forced by poverty to be a distraining officer, this o'togenarian has sacrificed himself for his wife's relations, and is noted for his forbearance and generosity to debtors.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.—At the weekly meeting of the committee held at the Reform Club, Liverpool, yesterday, the hon. secretary reported that associations had been formed and subscription lists started since the last meeting in Hereford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Stroud, East and North Bristol, Bath, Stourport, and Walsall. A satisfactory report had been received from Cardiff, where, thanks to the energy of Mr. Hall, the secretary of the South Wales Federation, a considerable sum of money had been raised. The London Fund, it was stated, was being vigorously worked by the London Liberal and Radical Union, under Mr. Seager, the secretary.

A STRANGE STORY OF SUICIDE AT CARDIFF.—Some singular evidence was given at an inquest held at Cardiff yesterday on the body of Mr. David Lloyd, of Llanelly. It appeared from the evidence that, after playing several games of billiards at the Royal Hotel, Mr. Lloyd engaged in an argument with a barmaid as to life being worth living, he maintaining the negative. He left the hotel, and nothing more was seen of him. Another visitor found the door of his room locked, and on it being forced Mr. Lloyd was found lying on the floor with a bullet wound in the forehead, dead. A revolver lay by his side. He was about twenty-two years of age. Verdict: suicide while of unsound mind.



THE STORM BREWING.

AN INTERESTING SITTING. BY A SPECTATOR.

THE House mustered full and expectant on both sides yesterday to hear Mr. Smith nail his flag to the mast of the Irish landlords; and the Irish landlords mustered too. From the gallery looked down Lord Abercorn, brother of Mr. Smith's colleague Lord George Hamilton, and presently vendor of a quarter of a million of property in North Ireland. He looked down and waited upon Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smith gave him his meat in due season.

THE CHALLENGE.

Questions over, the Leader of the House stepped forward, amid the cheers of his party, and the expectation of all. His statement was clearer and more audible than usual—a small mercy which should be gratefully received and acknowledged. He began by gravely deploring the slow progress made during the last few days in a tone which drew cries of protest from the Opposition, but which was loudly ratified by the two hundred henchmen of the Randolphian sneer. Mr. Smith then with equal gravity laid at the doors of this few days' delay the blood of all the innocents of legislation in which he was about to imbrue his hands. At the mention of the Tithes Bill the Opposition cheered. Mr. Smith, however, began to give his sentence a fresh turn by expatiating on the importance of the measure, and the Ministerial groundlings hastily gave tongue; the next moment he left them in the lurch by throwing it over. Next the Drainage Bills were laughed out of court, though as for dutiful Mr. Smith "some natural tears he shed," before passing on to bury also the bill for creating an Agricultural Board (poor Mr. Chaplin!), and to provide himself with a margin of etceteras. And then came the momentous announcement, "made (said Mr. Smith afterwards) almost in the very words in which the bill will be presented to the House." We shall have to ask the House to provide an additional sum of Five Millions of Pounds in extension of the provisions of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act. As their leader boldly breathed this challenge on the awe-struck air, up went the ready Ministerial shout of good cheer and defiance, then sank into a dropping fire of sullen Opposition protest. It was of one clause only, pursued Mr. Smith—and the Liberals laughed. It would be debated fully—"Without the closure," cleverly interjected Mr. J. Ellis, and they laughed again. And disposed of, he hoped, in the course of next week—here the Opposition laughed consumedly, and the Tories faintly cheered. At any rate, proceeded with *de die in diem*, concluded Mr. Smith, valiantly—and valiantly his merry men backed the challenge. Then, having mentioned a few smaller measures, Mr. Smith sat down, and Mr. Gladstone rose to the table on the crest of a billowy cheer. For the ball was now opened, the real business of the Session begun, the first noise of approaching battle in the air.

PICKING UP THE GLOVE.

Mr. Gladstone, too, began with regrets. He regretted Mr. Smith's regrets about the last few days' delay. The delay on the judicial votes was entirely due to the way in which the Government met the various proposals (at each word of this indictment Mr. Hanbury nodded his head and frowned at the bench where his chiefs sat sulkily). He further regretted that everything was to be postponed to proceedings which (here he struck the first note of warning) "may possibly (note the delicacy of the phrase) prove to be protracted," and were "certainly of a very grave character." Monday next, he added, was short notice; but when the proposal comes on on Monday next, it will be met, "probably by myself," by a counter proposal to deal with the question of arrears. (Loud Opposition cheers.) They would propose to deal with the arrears of judicial rents on the lines of the Crofters legislation.

Then for a time the interest went out of the sitting, and with it most of the members. The best point in the heckling which followed was "Labby's" gently-voiced question of Mr. Smith, "Had he made any estimate in his own mind as to when this Session would come to an end?" That question was echoed on all sides in the lobby, and not seldom the answers were discouraging to the hopes of those who are averse to be found by Christmas still sitting.

THE INCOGNITO INQUISITOR.

On Supply the one subject of interest was Dr. Barr, and the most interesting feature of the long and damaging onslaught on that mysterious minion was Mr. Dillon's indignant speech founded on personal experience of the "anonymous doctor's" brutal manner, not to be dissipated by Mr. Balfour's testimonial to his official's politeness at an interview with himself. Dr. Clark rather amusingly dissipated the professional distinction vaguely predicated of Dr. Barr, spicing his remarks with reminiscences of that "dull student" at Edinburgh University. Sixty-seven votes were scored against the salary of 'he incognito prison inquisitor, but the henchmen mustered 116 strong.

WARREN V. MATTHEWS.

At midnight the interest suddenly revived in a small House. Commander Bethell, holding a brief for Sir Charles, returned on the Report of Supply to the subject of his resignation, and attacked Mr. Matthews *con amore*, evoking from the Home Secretary reprisals upon his Chief Commissioner in a speech of three-quarters of an hour. We are likely to learn some curious things now that these cronies have fallen out. You interfered with the Detective Department yourself, said the Commander, by taking away Mr. Monro. I don't say that the Detective Department has fallen off under Sir Charles, returned Mr. Matthews.—Your manner to Sir Charles was peremptory, and your treatment as severe and harsh as possible, said the prosecutor.—I had to deal with difficulties constantly arising from the qualities of "rigid sense of duty," "independence," &c., which you yourself claim for your client, pleaded the defendant.—And you embarrassed him by conferring with his subordinates and meddling with his work.—I know whom that refers to—it refers to the Receiver-General for the Police (answered Mr. Matthews), but he is really the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Home Office, and by statute

quite independent of the Chief Constable. And so on—Mr. Matthews making an exceedingly good speech. He doubtless felt that he was at the last ditch; but at least he made a very clever and admirable defence; and really his own side might have received it a little less coldly.

PLAIN SPEAKING FROM THE RADICAL WING.

Some strong speeches were made by the Radicals on the well-worn theme. The best was Mr. Cuninghame Graham's. In an exceedingly lively and amusing speech Mr. Graham spoke some home truths to our leaders about their curious flabbiness on London questions, and their peculiar callousness to any injustice this side of St. George's Channel. The Birmingham Caucus wept tears over two men killed at Mitchelstown, but had no time to think of that other pair of victims whose names are connected with Trafalgar-square. Could it be that injustice only appealed to the Liberal leaders when it lent itself to "capital"? The speech was received with great enjoyment on the Tory benches, and even cheered. Unluckily, the only occupant of the front Opposition bench was poor Mr. Childers, who sat out the attack, and will convey it, let us hope, to his colleagues. The one flaw in Mr. Graham's speech was his echoing of the silly adjective "bourgeois," which signifies "party Liberal" in the argot of the *Commonweal*.

THE ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

About two o'clock Professor Stuart, having, with Mr. Lawson, failed to elicit any explanation of the disproportionate rise in the police rate, was irritated to the point of moving the adjournment of the House in protest, which he did in an unusually spirited and ready speech. Fifty-five voted for it, against a majority of 116. Next time Mr. Graham speaks home truths he must tell the Parnellites that the Radical wing expects them to be present to vote with it on these questions. So we sat till after two.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The *Times* this morning quotes a few passages from Mr. Rennell Rodd's small memorial volume on the Emperor Frederick, which is published to-day in English, French, and German:—

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK'S PREFACE.

The first passage is from the pathetic and dignified letter prefixed by the Empress Frederick, which explains the primary object—a benevolent one—of the publication. When the Crown Prince and Princess were in England last year they visited the Throat Hospital, and the Princess determined to do something for it; and this is how the Empress closes her letter explaining to Mr. Rodd her object:—

"As you knew him in sunny days when he was the picture of life and health, as well as in the last sad year when that life was overshadowed by sickness, I thought none would be better able than you to undertake the task of writing a short biography suitable for popular reading, which may make his name better known to the English public, and give him a place in their affections beside that of my father, for whom he had so great a love, admiration, and veneration, and with whose views and aims he so truly sympathized. I feel sure that the life of a good and noble man must be interesting to all, and that an example so bright and pure can only do good.

"Those in humbler walks of life who are denied many of the blessings enjoyed by the rich, to whose lot fall the so-called good things of this world, are often apt to imagine that their burden is the hardest to bear, that struggles, and pain, and tears are only for them. These, perhaps, will think differently when they read of sufferings borne with such patience, and of duty so cheerfully performed while sickness was undermining the strength of the strong man; they will be able to enter in some degree into the depths of regret and disappointment felt by a ruler who loved his people, at being unable to carry out the long-cherished plans for the welfare that he had so much at heart; they will gaze with admiration at the courage with which, when the shades of death were hanging over his path, he strode steadfastly along to the end.

"Grief and pain come alike to all; broken hearts are to be found in palaces as well as in cottages, and the bond of brotherhood seems strongest when love and pity unite all hearts, and reverence for what is good lifts up our souls. May this little history of the good and useful life of the Emperor Frederick appeal to the hearts of those who read it, and be as it were a greeting from him to his fellow sufferers in the hospital, to whom I so earnestly desire to do a small service, and to which you have so kindly promised to devote your pen.—Yours sincerely, VICTORIA."

THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE POPE'S HAND.

We have no intention of following Mr. Rodd through his brief chronicle, with its dates and regular sequences. We may give instead a few short and characteristic quotations illustrating different periods of the Emperor's life. The first hints, truly enough, that he had practically chosen his bride when she was yet a child:—

"The young Prince, who also paid a hasty visit to Liverpool and to the Isle of Wight, carried back to Germany a deep impression of the wealth and stability of England, of the free spirit and reasonableness which governed her institutions, and above all a charming domestic picture of her happy Court, and of a little Princess who was then just ten years old. He was, however, patriotic enough to say that he preferred Babelsberg to Windsor."

A little anecdote that follows throws light on the characters both of the Crown Prince and of his Holiness Pius IX.:

"The story is told that at their first interview the Pope held out his hand to the young Prince for the customary kiss of homage, but the latter, as representative of one of the two great Protestant States, did not feel called upon to render this salute, and warmly grasped the extended hand. The Pope, whose sense of humour was well known, always at subsequent interviews greeted the young Prince on entering with his hand behind his back."

WHAT THE CROWN PRINCE NOTED AT THE JUBILEE.

Another passage illustrates another side of the Crown Prince's character, as it was shown to the very latest moment of his life. The extract is from the account of his visit to London at the Jubilee:—

"His quick observation was at work, noting upon that day, as he ever did in foreign countries, anything which struck him as worthy of admiration, with a view to its subsequent adaptation in his own. After his death was found in the little pocket-book, which he carried with him on that day, the following entry: 'The ambulance arrangements on the day of the Jubilee. The drinking-troughs for horses and dogs, and the cabmen's shelters in the streets of London.'"

THE GREAT RIVAL OF THE SALT TRUST.

DEVELOPING THE DURHAM FIELD.

IN the article published on Wednesday on the prospects of the Salt Trust we showed that the Durham salt field would prove a formidable competitor to that of Cheshire, and that the Salt Trust could not have a free hand in raising prices while Durham was outside their combination. The importance of the rival field is, therefore, obvious, and we propose now to add to the information regarding it which we gave in our first article. Last month an interesting paper on the Tees salt industry was read by Mr. T. W. Stuart, the chairman of the Newcastle section of the Chemical Society, at a meeting held in the Durham College of Science, and from that authoritative source we draw our facts. The Cheshire salt industry dates back to the time of the Romans, but it was only a few years ago that the discovery of salt at Middlesbrough was announced. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, while boring laboriously for water, came, in 1862, upon a bed of rock salt 100 ft. thick, at a depth of 1,000 ft. Taking advantage of their discovery, they set to work to win the salt by sinking a shaft, in order to work the mineral by a regular system of mining, but the influx of water was so great that the undertaking had to be abandoned. Nothing more was done to develop the deposits till 1874, when Messrs. Bell Brothers sank a borehole in the land adjoining their ironworks at Port Clarence on the north side of the Tees, where they found the bed of rock salt at a depth of 1,127 ft. and 65 ft. thick. The costly nature of the mining operations, however, stood in the way of any attempt to raise the salt, and it was not till 1881 that a beginning was made, this time on a plan in operation at Nancy, in the east of France, and in 1882 Bell Brothers began the regular manufacture of salt.

THE EXTENT OF THE BED OF ROCK SALT.

The bed of rock salt has been proved to exist over an area rather more than 4 miles long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad, or about 12 square miles, each square mile being estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of salt. The thickness varies, but the average where the wells are in operation is from 80 ft. to 90 ft. The depth to the salt is from 800 ft. to 1,500 ft., the average of 14 borings being 1,100 ft. This great depth, as compared with the 200 ft. at which the brine is found in Cheshire, would have fatally handicapped the Tees had it not been for the discovery of a simple method of sinking wells. When mining in the ordinary way was abandoned, a system of boring was adopted, which also proved slow and costly. Up to 1886 nearly all the wells in operation were bored on what is called the "diamond" system, the rock being drilled through and a core extracted. A quicker and cheaper method was, however, necessary if the industry was to thrive, and the system adopted in the American oil fields was then tried. Men were brought over from America, and in three weeks they drilled a well 1,000 feet deep, and eight inches in diameter, a work which required three months to accomplish by the "diamond" system, and with a correspondingly large reduction in cost. The American system, which at once superseded other methods, is, strangely enough, borrowed from the Chinese. Of course the details are improved by American ingenuity, and steam is applied. The plan is to drill through the rock with a string of tools, which reduces it to a coarse powder suspended in water, and the detritus thus formed is removed by a sand-pump, the two operations being alternately repeated.

HOW THE SALT IS RAISED.

When the salt is reached a steel lining pipe, perforated where it passes through the sandstone and through the salt, is inserted, and within that a suction pipe. The salt is dissolved by the water from the sandstone, which runs through the perforations in the lining tube and down the annulus formed by the inside of the lining and the outside of the suction tube. As the water from the sandstone flows down the annulus to the rock salt, the heavy brine sinks to the bottom of the cavity, and partly protects the rock salt at that point. The water or less saturated brine floats on the top, and thus solution of the salt takes place at the top of the bed, by which a cavity is formed, shaped like an inverted cone. As the brine is pumped from the bottom of this cavity the water flows down the annulus from the sandstone, and thus the process of producing artificial brine is continued, while the cavity becomes larger and its productive power increases as the surface of the rock salt is enlarged. The water from the red sandstone rises to within 20 ft. from the surface in the annulus, and pressing on the brine below, forces it up the suction pipe, supporting a column of brine five-sixths of its own height. Thus a column of water 1,200 ft. deep in the annulus will force the brine up the pump tube 1,000 ft., which leaves only 200 ft. for the brine to be drawn to the surface, and which is accomplished by fixing the pump a few feet below the level of the brine.

Except when a fall of marl occurs, the brine reaches the surface clear, bright, and very effervescent, due to the presence of a gas, chiefly consisting of nitrogen. The brine produced on the Tees contains about $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of salt, as compared with 26 to $26\frac{1}{2}$ in the Cheshire brine, which is produced by long contact of the water with the rock salt. The brine is pumped into reservoirs where suspended matter is allowed to settle, and the simple method of manufacture so long practised in Cheshire is followed on the Tees. The brine is evaporated in iron or steel pans, the heat being applied underneath. For special qualities of fine salt mechanical pans are employed to a limited extent; but apart from this the different kinds of salt are made in the ordinary open pan with bottom heat. This method of evaporation, Mr. Stuart notes, is precisely the same in principle as that employed by the Romans in Cheshire, excepting that they used leaden pans six feet square, while we now employ steel or iron pans of larger dimensions.

It will be seen that the Tees salt industry is still in its infancy. Only five wells are at work, the wells sunk being 33, and the pans numbering 81. In 1885 3,000 tons were produced on the Tees, and in 1887 136,000 tons. Now that a fair start has been made, the progress will be rapid. Per ton of salt made the cost for the deep brine wells on the Tees is more than Cheshire, but there are counter-balancing circumstances in cheaper coal and less freightage, the works in the Middlesbrough district being on a navigable river. On the whole, the advantage is on the side of the Tees.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.

THE ARMADA.

TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 7.30.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Nelson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Lorraine, S. Dawson, Mercia Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST THREE WEEKS OF Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5. —LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.0, a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTIT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. (Enormous Success.) Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abington, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, J. Anand, V. Zetely and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and the Libraries. Doors open 7.30. FIRST HANDS ACROSS THE SEA MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kenzie, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Moreton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.30, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 207th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maudie, J. S. Blythe, Scott Duist, P. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adiercon, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE OF JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-MORROW (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 105th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shaw, L. Cantley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bafton, and Clara Jackson. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. EDWARD TERRY. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 244th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lounen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lounen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Gaffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, May Whitty, De Solia, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), November 17, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,011. SPECIAL MATINEES OF MAMMA TO-MORROW (Saturday), and SATURDAYS, Dec. 1 and 15, at 3. 50th PERFORMANCE OF MAMMA TO-NIGHT.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dordé, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Szazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE OF CARINA WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.

(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

THIS EVENING, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone—No. 3,809. THE LADY OF LYONS, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8.15. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30. R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—**TO-NIGHT,** at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled **THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD**; or, **THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.** Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.

SAVOY.—**THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.** **MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY,** at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE.—**TO-NIGHT,** at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled **UNCLES AND AUNTS**, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by **BARBARA.** Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. **MATINEE TO-MORROW** (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—**COMEDY THEATRE.**

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY, by arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDGEMORE. On SATURDAY, November 17, will be produced, for the first time, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled **ATALANTA**, at Nine o'clock. Mr. F. Wyatt, Mr. T. Squire, Mr. Fleuning Norton, Mr. Rudolph Lewis, Mr. F. Wensley, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey; Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Carlotta Zerlini, Miss Florence Lancaster, Miss Mary Glover, Miss G. Baring, Miss Nellie Bennett, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss S. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at Eight o'clock, by **A HIGHLAND LEGACY.** Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Percy Lyndal, Mr. A. Edgemore, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Grahame Wentworth, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss Zerlini. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, PICCADILLY CIRCUS. Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE. "DOROTHY" will be TRANSFERRED to this THEATRE with the ENTIRE COMPANY at present performing at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on MONDAY, December 17th, 1888. Box-office will open on Monday, December 3rd.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Building warmed. Refreshments by Bequinet. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—**YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.**

OLYMPIA.—**THE WINTER EXHIBITION.** Heated and Ventilated throughout. Lighted by Electricity on the latest approved principle. A GRAND CHRISTMAS FAIR of all Nations, with special attractions, will be held on December 1st to February 23rd, 1889. CHRISTMAS FAIR. TOY MAKERS and TOY IMPORTERS (English and Foreign) will be allotted SPACE FREE in best positions. PROMENADE CONCERTS. "THE MESSIAH." CHRISTMAS EVE. Orchestra of Seventy performers. Chorus of Three Hundred. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectus and applications for space of Secretary, Winter Exhibition, Olympia, Kensington, London, W.

ART GALLERY. **ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.**—**THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.** OPEN DAILY, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. EVENINGS, 7 to 10 (Thursdays excepted). ADMISSION, 6d. CATALOGUE, 6d.

FAILING VISION. THERE can be no greater mistake than to suppose that people who feel they require some optical assistance when reading must be old-sighted. Astigmatism in various forms and unequal vision often cause trouble before middle age, and require accurate correction. The use of ordinary spectacles instead of lenses specially worked and scientifically adapted to such cases, rapidly brings on old sight and impairs the vision. Mr. JOHN BROWNING, Author of "Our Eyes," now in its sixth edition, may be CONSULTED FREE OF CHARGE, in all cases of Defective Vision, at his Consulting Rooms, 15, Kensington-crescent, W., near Addison-road Station; or his Qualified Assistant, at 63, Strand, W.C.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1873. **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. **MILNERS' SAFES.** 28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

THE **Pall Mall Budget**

OF THURSDAY, November 15, CONTAINS PORTRAIT of the AUTHOR of "ROBERT ELSMERE." THE SCENE OF THE LATEST WHITECHAPEL MURDER. MR. GLADSTONE AT BINGLEY HALL. (Illustrated.) MR. GLADSTONE'S DRIVE THROUGH THE BLACK COUNTRY. (Illustrated.) DARK DAYS IN THE DARK CONTINENT. THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY. Facsimile of the Invitation Card. The Banquet to the East End Poor. An Old Lord Mayor's Procession. SKETCHES AT THE DOLL SHOW. "NADGY" AT THE AVENUE THEATRE. (Illustrated.) SKETCHES AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Cartoon: **SIR CHARLES'S FALL.** PRICE FOURPENCE. POST FREE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY. OFFICES: 2 NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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NOTICES. Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS are inserted for 5s. each. The PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The PALL MALL BUDGET, also sent free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager, PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

POSTING FOR PLACES ABROAD. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASON. Senders of letters, books, &c., desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered by the Post Office, to despatch Christmas and New Year's presents to relatives and friends abroad, are reminded that to reach their destination on or about the desired date, all such letters, &c., must be posted some time in advance. In the following table (which we take from the Sunday Times) the latest dates are shown on which packets of all kinds can be forwarded from London so as in due course to reach their destination about Christmas or New Year's Day, as the case may be:—

Country of Destination.	To arrive about		Country of Destination.	To arrive about	
	Christmas Day.	New Year's Day.		Christmas Day.	New Year's Day.
Aden	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Madagascar	Nov. 23	Dec. 10
Argentine Republic...	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	Madeira	Dec. 16	Dec. 20
Bermudas	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Malta	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Beyrout	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Mauritius	Nov. 29	Dec. 10
Borneo	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Mexico	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
Brazil	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Monte Video.....	Nov. 27	Dec. 6
British Columbia.....	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Natal	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Canada	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Newfoundland	Dec. 11	Dec. 25
Canary Islands.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 25	New South Wales ...	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Cape Colony	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	New Zealand	Nov. 19	Nov. 16
Cape Verde Islands...	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Penang	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
Ceylon	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Peru	Nov. 15	Nov. 23
Chili	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Queensland	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
Columbia, Republic of	Nov. 29	Dec. 14	St. Helena.....	Dec. 7	Dec. 7
Congo	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Sierra Leone.....	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
Cuba	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Singapore	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
Cyprus	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Smyrna	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Egypt	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	South Australia.....	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Falkland Islands	Nov. 10	Dec. 11	Tasmania	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
Gambia	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	United New York ...	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
Gibraltar	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	States of San Francisco	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
Gold Coast	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Venezuela	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Hong Kong	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Victoria	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
India (Bombay)	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Western Australia ...	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Japan	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	West Indies	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Java	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Zanzibar.....	Nov. 30	Nov. 30

THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES. We have to acknowledge the following further sums:— Rev. A. Styleman Herring £2 2 0 Collected by Mrs. G. E. 1 18 0

SAMPLE BETS. There was the customary crop of extraordinary bets over the American Presidential campaign. Here are curious specimens of both the lucky and the unlucky:—"The publisher of the Coos County Democrat makes an election bet with all new subscribers by agreement that if Harrison is elected, such new subscribers shall have his paper free the coming year, but if Cleveland is elected each subscriber shall pay double the subscription." "A Brush Creek young man has made a bet with two girls on the Presidential outcome. If the Republicans win he is to marry the brunette, if the Democrats should unfortunately get there he is to espouse the blonde. The Harrison girl is worth 10,000 dols., and the young man (this was written prophetically by a Republican editor) is already looking for a place to invest the boodle."

HOW A CHINESE GENERAL WAS BURIED. General Lee Yu Doo, of Black Flag and Tonkin fame, was buried the other day in a New York cemetery, in the presence of five thousand people. **THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.** The ceremony began at the undertaker's. The corpse was in a walnut casket heavily draped with black. Around the coffin a number of Chinamen, some of them the relatives of the dead general, grouped themselves. About the coffin joss sticks were burning, and at the foot was a table spread with a substantial meal of roast pig, roast chicken, and rice. The Chinese funeral ritual was gone through with a high priest dressed in black trousers and a Prince Albert coat. Everybody was smoking cheap cigarettes. At the conclusion of a chant by some of the old Chinamen the coffin was placed in a hearse, which was followed by two ancient tallyho coaches, into which were loaded an American brass band and two Chinese bands. The mourners, of whom there are said to have been over 250, packed themselves into sixty hacks, and trailed after the hearse and the tallyho coaches. The royal umbrella was carried aloft, and an almond-eyed mourner on a white horse led the procession. He held aloft the banner of the Lun Gee Tong, C. F. M. S. Society, of which Lee Yu Doo had been a distinguished member during his lifetime. **THE SCENE AT THE GRAVE.** A Chinaman named Lee Moy, who wore a quilted blouse with yellow facings and an enormous sword, took a position at the head of the grave, and then the

other Chinamen crowded up to him. Every one of them wore black and red streamers, intertwined like turbans, about the head, and many of them had Massonic aprons. The coffin was lowered into the grave by the gravediggers, who lost no time in shovelling the dirt upon it. When the grave was half-filled, Le Moy planted the banner of the Lun Gee Tong C. F. M. S. Society at the head, and other mourners followed his example by planting other banners and standards on all sides of the coffin. The bulk of the Chinese remained at a modest distance from the grave, but when they saw Lee Moy, Wong Ching Foo, Tom Lee, and other leaders take off their mourning badges and throw them into the rapidly filling grave, they, too, took off their badges and heaped them together at a short distance. A properly authorized official applied a match to the heap, and when the blaze was fairly started there was a rush to cast into the flames every banner, standard, and badge that had been brought to the cemetery. One banner alone was saved from destruction. This was an American flag. It was reverently furled and brought back to the city. Lee Yu Doo's funeral pyre was augmented by the addition of a trunk containing all his wearing apparel, letters, and papers, the roast pig and chickens which had figured at the obsequies of the morning, and thousands of incense papers. When the bonfire was at its highest, Lee Zoo, a relative of the dead man, knelt at the foot of the grave, and, spreading a napkin, placed upon it two roast chickens, bowls of rice, a bundle of joss sticks and two gaily decorated candles. He opened two bottles of sham shu, or Chinese brandy, and to each of the half dozen other relatives who knelt beside him he handed a tiny cup, filled with the brandy, which each man, after a very brief prayer, and many obeisances, sprinkled upon the ground. Each mourner, before leaving the grave, took off the blue muslin tunic in which he was robed and cast it on the funeral pyre.

TRIAL BY TELEPHONE.

The telephone was put to a novel use in Toronto, Ontario, a few days ago. A citizen, who had been summoned to appear at court for a breach of a by-law, finding that he would be unable to appear in person, telephoned the fact to headquarters, admitted his guilt, and was fixed one dollar and costs through the same medium.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

The correspondent who is good enough to forward us the following statistical information, which will be read with interest just now, thinks it advisable, seeing the quantity of gunpowder exported to Africa from Hamburg, that Prince Bismarck should order the powder-merchants at that port to cease their shipments. The figures are taken from the official annual statements:—

EASTERN COAST.

IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

INTO NATIVE STATES.					INTO PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS	
Arms and Ammunition.				Total.	Gunpowder.	
Year.	Muskets, Rifles.	£	Percussion Caps.	£	lbs.	£
1883	14,936	9,706		10,514	229,100	4,202
1884	14,525	10,948		16,893	193,100	3,761
1885	12,943	12,112		32,404	30,100	475
1886	—	—		2,763	—	—
1887	3,779	3,052	16,139,000	4,882	95,900	1,582

IMPORTED FROM HAMBURG.

Year.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.*
1883	7,880 cwt.	2,970 cwt.
1884	3,578 "	3,744 "
1885	16 "	1,464 "
1886	4,602 "	486 "
1887	4,860 "	2,712 "

* About ten rifles go to the hundredweight.

WESTERN COAST.

IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

French Poss.		Portuguese Poss.		British Settlement (River Gambia and Sierra Leone)		Gold Coast.		Native States.	
Year.	Gunpowder.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.
1883	7,939	364,100	14,126	344,800	7,298	179,000	108,698	3,816,300	
1884	12,464	151,700	17,032	345,600	13,891	471,200	115,659	3,548,400	
1885	10,363	605,100	12,855	223,300	20,132	273,600	78,879	2,791,900	
1886	8,501	386,500	4,478	61,100	8,729	249,400	22,055	1,946,700	
1887	10,020	818,500	8,793	252,800	6,087	168,200	22,314	1,585,600	

IMPORTED FROM HAMBURG.

Year.	Gunpowder.	Rifles.
1883	22,495 cwt.	6,824 cwt.
1884	32,350 "	4,950 "
1885	33,478 "	3,600 "
1886	18,584 "	2,466 "
1887	23,936 "	2,502 "

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Miss Harrison on "Monuments of Ancient Athens," South Kensington Museum, 5.15.
Royal Aquarium, Military Fête.
Society for Physical Research, Westminster Town Hall, 8.30.
Philological Society, University College, 8.
School Board Election, Borough-road Congregational Church, 8.
Chelsea Town Hall—Father McFadden on "Evictions in Ireland."
Lectures.—Dr. Wyld, on "Music," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Colonel Lynch, on "Noncommissioned Officers," Volunteer Sergeants' Tactical Association, United Service Institution, 8.30; E. Bennett, on "Robert Elsmere," Civil Service Debating Society, Anderson's, 7.45; E. de Sgundo, on "Beams," Institution of Civil Engineers, 7.30.
Lyric Club at Home, Piccadilly, 10.
Society of Amateur Geologists, Arthur-street, London Bridge, 7.30.
School Board Candidates: at St. James's Vestry Hall, 4; at Westminster Town Hall, 8; and at Bessborough Mission Hall, 8; Unsectarian Education, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 4; Sloane-street School Room, 8; Deptford Lecture, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Working Men's College—T. Raleigh, M.A., on "Gambetta," 8.30.
Mr. Arnold Morley opens Lambeth Bath Meetings.
Lord George Hamilton at Hornsey National Hall.
Royal Aquarium—Military Fête.

Lord Randolph Churchill at Metropolitan Music Hall, Edgware-road.
Miss Amy Florence's Concert, Steinway Hall, 8.
Baillie W. Stuart on "Highland Character," Bloomsbury Hall, 8.

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WHITEHEAD, MAYOR.—A COMMON COUNCIL holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London on Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1888.

Resolved unanimously—

That the sincere thanks of this Court are eminently due, and that the same be hereby given, to the late Lord Mayor, the Right Honourable Sir Polydore De Keyser, Knight, for the very able, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has discharged the important and varied duties of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. This Court has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the sound judgment displayed by his Lordship whilst presiding over its deliberations, and also his readiness at all times to co-operate with his fellow citizens in the liberal support of Education, Charity, and, indeed, all that concerns the welfare of the people. The very unusual circumstance that the late Lord Mayor was of foreign birth has appeared only to intensify on his part the desire that it accented his whole official conduct, to promote happiness and harmony, not only between those with whom he was brought into daily contact, but also between the country of his birth and the country of his adoption. His zealous and well-directed exertions with reference to the Paris Exhibition of 1889 (of the British Section in which he holds the position of chairman) have been and will be of the greatest possible value in promoting its confidently anticipated success.

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